

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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March 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 89 Humidity 89

March 11, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 68 Humidity 85 89

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 29.93

7163 日八初月二

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

日大拜禮 號一十月三英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. \$36 PER ANNUM

## TELEGRAMS.

### CONDENSED.

THE GERMANS ARE EVACUATING ISPAHAN.  
MR. PEMBERTON BILLING IS ELECTED FOR EAST HERTS.  
GERMANY CONSIDERS HERSELF AT WAR WITH PORTUGAL.  
UNANIMOUS SUBMISSION OF PERSIAN TRIBES IS REPORTED.  
THE UNDERTONE OF THE SILVER MARKET CONTINUES GOOD.  
THE NEW DEFENCES IN EGYPT ARE PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.  
GERMAN CAPTURE OF VAUX IS DESCRIBED AS FLAGRANT LYING.  
EXCHANGE ON CHINA IS NEARER PARITY THAN FOR SOME TIME.  
DESTROYER COQUETTE AND TORPEDO-BOAT 11 HAVE BEEN MINED.  
WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCTION LAST YEAR ESTIMATED AT \$29,750,000.  
DIFFICULTY IS EXPERIENCED IN RESTRAINING FRENCH FROM ATTACK.  
GERMANS HAVE MULTIPLIED FALSEHOODS SINCE OFFENSIVE FAILED.  
GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN HAVE CAUSED RIOTING AT COLOGNE.  
RIZEE WILL BE NAVAL BASE FOR RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON TREBIZOND.

### THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

#### French Fight With Great Fury.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
According to a Paris message, French officers say it is most difficult to restrain the men, who are anxious to attack, but there have been opportunities when the French infantry charged with irresistible fury. Such was the case in the fight for Corbeaux wood, where the German advance threatened to cut off the French holding Oie Hill.

The action began at noon on Wednesday. The French, advancing in the open, were most clever in taking cover, and they lost insignificantly, despite the German shelling. But there was desperate close-quarter fighting inside the wood, the French being absolutely frenzied.

Twenty volunteers at one point to charge a deadly machine-gun which was concealed in a ditch. Leaping between the trees, they soon reached the gun and bayoneted the gunners. The wood was cleared early in the afternoon, whereupon the Germans concentrated their artillery in the wood, and their reserves made an onslaught at dusk. An all-night fight resulted in the French being masters of practically the whole wood.

A similar thing occurred at the village of Vaux, when two companies out of brigade after brigade of attacking Germans secured barricaded houses. The French counter-attacked with the bayonet and expelled them after a most ferocious conflict.

#### Flagrant Lying by Germans.

March 10, 1.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a communique describes the German boast of the capture of Vaux as flagrant lying. It says that at the very hour the Berlin telegram appeared, a French Staff Officer, on entering the fort at Vaux, found that it had not been attacked but remained in French hands.

The communique points out that the Germans have been multiplying falsehoods since the failure of their offensive.

### SERIOUS RIOTING IN GERMANY.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraph* reports that there was serious rioting in Cologne on March 7, in consequence of the German losses at Verdun. Travellers were prevented from leaving the trains or the station. It is reported that guns are posted in the streets to restrain the mobs.

### WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
A Berlin message says it is officially announced that Germany considers herself in a state of war with Portugal.

### IN THE NEAR EAST.

#### Germans Evacuate Ispahan.

March 10, 1.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans are evacuating Ispahan. The occupation of Kermanshah has resulted in the unanimous submission of the Persian tribes. Negotiations for the surrender of the German conspirators are progressing.

#### Defences of Egypt Practically Complete.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent with the Mediterranean expeditionary force says that the new defences of Egypt are practically complete. They are no longer based on the Canal but are formidably established far out in the desert. If the Turks should overcome the difficulties and cost of organising an expedition, the latter would be doomed to perish in battle and from thirst if they rashly tried to break through the defences.

#### The Russian Advance on Trebizond.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
A Petrograd message states that Rizeh, which is situated in a sheltered bay, will be the naval base for the coming Russian advance on Trebizond.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

#### Reciprocal Bombardment.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 10, 3.25 p.m.  
A Paris official message says that the situation at Verdun is unchanged, and that the Germans have not attempted any infantry attack.

Reciprocal bombardment has been continued along the whole front—violent on both sides of the Meuse and intermittent in Woivre. French batteries have wrecked German trenches at Hill 425 and east of Thann. The French have again bombarded German convoys in Argonne.

#### DESTROYER AND TORPEDO BOAT MINED.

March 10, 3.20 p.m.  
It is officially stated that the destroyer *Coquette* and torpedo-boat 11 have been mined and sunk off the East Coast. The casualties are four officers and forty-one men.

### NOTEWORTHY ELECTION RESULT.

March 10, 12.35 p.m.  
The bye-election at East Herts has resulted as follows:—  
Mr. Pemberton Billing (Independent) 4,590  
Capt. Brodie Henderson (Coalition) 3,559

Majority 1,031  
The result is noteworthy because of the fact that Mr. Billing was fighting for an improved Air Service. Captain Henderson is a Unionist, but he had official Liberal support.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### EXCHANGE REDUCTION ON GERMAN MARK.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
The German Mark on neutral exchanges is now quoted 29 per cent. below normal value.

### TURKS AND THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
A letter from Constantinople received at Athens says that all talk of the Egyptian expedition has ceased since the fall of Ez-Zurum.

### GERMAN COLLIERIES SUNK.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
Four German steamers laden with coal and munitions have been sunk in the Black Sea.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

#### German Seaplane Felled.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, French batteries at Dunkirk felled a German seaplane. The pilot was killed and the observer, who was clinging to the floats, was saved by a French destroyer.

#### French Gain Valuable Ground.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says the eighteenth day of the battle was favourable to us. We gained most valuable ground north of Verdun, bringing our line through Bethincourt, Corbeaux Wood, northward of Oumieres and Oie Hill, thus establishing new positions northward of the solid lines from Mort Homme to South Cernieres and improving the position of the whole sector. The complete defeat of two violent German assaults at Bethincourt and Donauumont was a severe check for the enemy. The engagement at Hardsaumont is fluctuating far so; anyhow, it is only a trivial episode. The German claim of the capture of thousands of prisoners and ten guns in the region of Donauumont is denied and it is stated that only 600 French troops and some trench engines were lost.

#### Failure of German Attacks.

March 9, 12.40 p.m.  
A Paris communique says:—West of the Meuse we continued to progress during the day in the Corbeaux Wood, almost all of which is in our hands. The Germans east of the Meuse made several attacks on our front from Donauumont to Vaux. One attack which started at the village of Donauumont was shattered by our fire. Furious assaults against the village of Vaux were also repulsed with heavy loss. Finally the Germans launched violent massed attacks against the trenches bordering on the bottom of the ridge on which stands Vaux Fort. These were repulsed, our curtain of fire inflicting enormous losses. The activity of the opposing artillery is most violent on both banks of the Meuse. There is an intermittent bombardment in Woivre. We captured a trench in Upper Alsace after a grenade fight. Our artillery in Belgium and Champagne shelled enemy positions.

#### The British Front.

March 9, 1.15 p.m.  
A British communique says:—Last night we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. To-day, the enemy sprung a mine near Givenchy but there was no infantry attack. There is considerable artillery activity on both sides about Ypres.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEAR EAST.

#### Resignation of Prince Firman Fuma.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Teheran says that Prince Firman Fuma has resigned and the Russophile, Sipah Salarsam, succeeds him as Premier and Minister of Interior.

#### Turkey's Last Hope.

March 9, 2.50 p.m.  
The Turks are calling up men of 50.

#### General Aylmer Advancing.

March 9, 13.35 p.m.  
It is officially announced that General Aylmer advancing on the right bank of the Tigris attacked Esnin, a position seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara, on March 8, but was unable to dislodge the enemy. He states that the enemy suffered severely and beyond strengthening his position has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy, the majority of cases being very slightly injured.

### GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

March 9, 3.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam says: Only three steamers have entered the waterway in the last 48 hours, apparently owing to the activity of German warships.

### GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

March 10, 4.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says: The Portuguese Minister at Berlin has received his passports and the German Minister at Lisbon has been ordered to ask for his passports. Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon says: A decree calls out the naval reservists immediately.

### JAPANESE RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.  
Reuter learns that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs declared on March 6 that, despite the efforts of a European power to cause conflict, Japanese relations with America were better than they had ever been, and with the elimination of this source of intrigue, they would grow yearly more cordial.

### THE WAR AND THE TURF.

March 9, 5.50 p.m.  
Substitutes for the Epsom and other classic races are to be run. The first extra meeting at Newmarket will be the New Derby on May 30, and the New Oaks on June 1.

#### A STRICTER BLOCKADE.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.  
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said the question of extending the list of absolute contraband so as to include every commodity vitally necessary to our enemies was being considered.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN A VICTIM OF INFLUENZA.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.  
Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has influenza, and will be unable to keep his official engagements for the next few days.

### MARRIED MEN'S COMPLAINT.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.  
A meeting of Cardiff attested married men resolved to form an association to protect their interests and declared that the pledge given by Mr. Asquith to Lord Derby had not been kept. They urged the revision by a Judicial Tribunal of the list of exemptions.

### THE DOMINIONS AND THE WAR.

New Zealand Premier's Statement.  
March 9, 5.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington telegraphs that the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey says it is impossible for him or Sir Joseph Ward to be in London by May.

#### Australian Premier at Cabinet Meeting.

March 9, 4.30 p.m.  
The Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, attended the meeting of the Cabinet.

#### Entertained to Luncheon.

March 9, 7.15 p.m.  
Mr. Hughes was entertained to luncheon in the House of Commons. Mr. Bivar Law said: The Dominions had given so much to the war, that things cannot remain the same after the war. We hoped to gain by this leasehold war an Empire, one in structure for all time. In his belief, the future depended on the action of the Dominions, because the Mother-country would welcome any scheme approved by them. Mr. Hughes was given an ovation and said: We are heart and soul in this war. Nothing must stand in the way of complete victory. He emphasised that we must strive at all costs to destroy German trade.

### SITUATION IN SOMALILAND FAVOURABLE.

March 9, 9.15 p.m.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. A. H. Soale-Maitland said the situation in Somaliland was extraordinarily favourable. There had been less trouble in the past 18 months than for many years. The tribes in the north, who were largely the causes of trouble, were gradually deserting the Mullah, while the Abyssinian raids were temporarily incapacitated by the scorchers. The Mullah's inactivity was due partly to obesity and partly to a decrease in followers and camels.

(Continued on page 8).

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

Exchange on China Approaches Parity.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, March 11.  
Messrs. Montague's report says that the undertone of the silver market continues good. Prices are well maintained. The supplies are not large, but the demand has somewhat broadened, though the Indian business and China have made only moderate purchases.

Exchange on China is nearer parity than for some time.

The decree making the rupee legal tender in Egypt is interesting as a step towards the co-ordination of the local currency of the Empire, and it also indicates another drain upon the stock of silver rupees.

#### Silver Production in 1915.

London, Received, March 11.  
The Director of the United States Mint has estimated the world's production of the silver in 1915 at nearly nineteen and three quarter millions sterling.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### DEATH OF MR. FRED T. JANE.

London, Received, March 10.  
The death is announced of Mr. Fred T. Jane, the naval author and journalist.

### LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Tons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	176
											163
											177
											181
											177
											176
											172
											173
											143
											158

Total to 10th inst. 1,704

Daily average 170.40

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

A.D.C. Performance of "The Angel in the House"; 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### Tuesday, March 28.

Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; 11.30 a.m.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; noon.

Wednesday, March 29.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; 11.30 a.m.



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## FRENCH LESSONS

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Danger of Gossiping in Germany.**  
A recent despatch states that three women have been sentenced to imprisonment at Flensburg, Schleswig, for spreading a rumour that British troops had landed on the coast of Schleswig, which caused immense excitement, many persons fleeing.

**Singapore Golf Record.**  
Playing one afternoon recently at the Racecourse, Mr. C. E. Winter did the 2nd hole in one stroke. This, we (Strait Times) believe, constitutes a record, no other hole on the Racecourse ever having been accomplished in 1, and the second green can only be reached by a very fine drive.

**Sir Charles Santley.**  
Sir Charles Santley, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday recently, seems to have a taste for "first things" in music. After making his professional debut as Adam in Haydn's "Creation," he had the privilege of creating a number of famous roles, being the first in England to play Valentine in Gounod's "Faust" and the Flying Dutchman in Wagner's opera.

**On a Mission to England.**  
New York, February 2.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, left here yesterday for England, on a secret mission. It is reported that the two financiers are going to Great Britain in connection with a new Allied loan, reports of which have been bruited about Wall Street and financial circles for some time past, but about which nothing official has been made public.

**Russia and Japan.**  
Mr. Taketomi, Japanese Minister for Finance, in reply to a question in the Japanese Diet, on February 24, said the amount to be paid to Japan by Russia for war supplies sold, would total something like ¥80,000,000 by July or August next. Of this amount ¥50,000,000 would be settled by means of the Russian Treasury Bills recently issued in Japan, and the balance would have to be paid in cash or settled by means of exchange in London.

**Peace, But Not Pacifism.**  
As for the average American, he is at heart just as much a man of peace as he ever was, and though he is approaching the conviction that the road to the assurance of peace lies by way of the path of thorough preparation for war, he can see no nation on the horizon that he wants to make war against. He looks forward to long years of peace—particularly if he can put himself in a position where no one will want to pick a quarrel with him. This may not be pacifism. It is only peace.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Burma Civilian's Death at the Front.**  
Rangoon, January 31.—The first civilian of the Burmas commission who has died in the war is Mr. C. H. Davies (Assistant Commissioner) 2nd Lieutenant, Welsh Regiment, whose name is in the last casualty list. When in England he contributed to the "Fall Mail" and the "Westminster" and wrote an unusually promising cycle of love sonnets. He went on medical leave in May 1915, after leave was refused him here to join military service and was given a commission in the Welsh Regiment.

**The Duke of Manchester's Bankruptcy.**  
At the London Bankruptcy Court last month, the Duke of Manchester attended before Mr. Registrar Brougham for public examination under his bankruptcy. Mr. Bowyer, the Official Receiver, reported that a statement of affairs had been filed and had since been amended, but in his opinion, it was still wrong to the extent of £20,000, and required further amendment. Mr. Brougham postponed the examination until March 9, to enable the bankrupt further to amend his accounts. According to the original statement of affairs, the total liabilities are £195,583, of which £87,263 is scheduled as unsecured. There are apparently no available assets.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**A Ski-Jumping Record.**  
At a ski jumping competition held at Klosters, Albert Geronzi, of Davos, made a world's record with a jump of 37 metres.

**Russian Boys for English Schools.**  
There is a movement in Russia to send Russian boys to English schools, and the Russian Society (47, Victoria Street, London, E.W.) is making inquiries among headmasters with a view to calling a conference to consider the subject.

**A Strange Accusation.**  
Washington, March 5.—The conservative party of the republic of Panama has requested President Wilson to have the United States supervise the coming elections in July. The conservatives claim that unless the American Government takes charge of the elections, a fair vote and count will be impossible.

**The Newspaper World.**  
The daily newspapers in the United States number 2,472, the weeklies 16,269, and monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. There is a newspaper to every 4,100 of the American population. In Great Britain there is a newspaper for every 4,700; in France one for every 5,900; and in Germany one for every 7,800.

**Landslide Blocks a Railway.**  
A message from Miyoshi, Bingo Province, reports that yesterday, at noon, a part of a hill known as Omura Yama, which is situated a mile from Miyoshi Station on the Gobi Railway, collapsed and buried about 50 tons of the track. A squad of workmen was quickly told off to remove the obstruction and it was expected that traffic would be resumed in a few hours.—Kobe Herald.

**Portuguese Cabinet Minister Mobbed.**

A despatch from Madrid to the Havas News Agency declares that one of the Portuguese Ministers was fired on by rioters in Lisbon on Feb. 2nd and defended himself by drawing a revolver and shooting into the crowd. Fires have been discovered and extinguished at Belem Palace and at the President's residence. Bombs have been exploded in various parts of the city and quantities of dynamite and bombs have been discovered and seized by the police and soldiers.

**The Press Bureau.**  
Mr. Herbert Samuel, the new Home Secretary, paid his first visit of inspection to the Press Bureau recently, and passed through the various departments. On visiting the press library, to which Mr. Roderick Kipling, Mr. Arnold Bennett, and other authors have contributed complete sets of their works, Mr. Samuel jocularly remarked that he presumed the real reason why Mr. Kipling sent his books to the Bureau was that the censors might be able to peruse them. The Home Secretary expressed his gratification to hear that over sixty pressmen attending the Bureau had joined the army, and that all the remaining eligible members had attended.

**Anglican Clergymen and Nonconformists.**  
The announcement that the Rev. G. W. Hudson Shaw, M.A., rector of St. Botolph, is to preach in Bishopsgate (Congregational) Chapel, has given rise to some speculation, says the *Christian Commonwealth*. In the present state of the law a clergyman of the Church of England cannot legally preach in a dissenting place of worship. Years ago the late Rev. H. R. Haweis accepted an invitation to preach in the City Temple at one of the Thursday services. A large and expectant congregation gathered, and when the clock had struck twelve, Dr. Parker entered the pulpit and announced that the then Bishop of London had inhibited Mr. Haweis from preaching. The question is being asked whether a similar fate will befall Mr. Hudson Shaw.

If you have lost your appetite I one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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## NOTICE

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Thirty-Fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Account to 31st December, 1915, and the report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedders Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

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TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET.—No. 5 Morrison Hill—Apply, Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

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WAR AND HEADACHES.

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### MARRIAGES.

BLATCHFORD-MCKAY.—On March 4, 1916, at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Herbert John Blatchford, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Blatchford, Bourmouth, England, to Ethel Euphemia Florence McKay, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKay, of Shanghai.

GRAY-JEFFREY.—On March 4, 1916, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Dean, the Rev. A. J. Walker, Charles Norman, son of William Lewis Gray, of Hounslow, Middlesex, to Ellen Louisa, daughter of the late Thomas Jeffrey, of Barrie, Sussex.

### DEATH.

JACKSON.—On March 4, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Annie, wife of William H. Jackson.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

### THE TWO FACTORS.

The two factors which are now digging the grave of Germany, and thus bringing the world back to peace and sanity, are the ever-increasing inability of the Berlin Government to deal with the poverty and consequent discontent of the civil population—and the steady diminution of the German fighting force. The condition of the people has been variously reported on by some neutral travellers have even gone the length of saying that they saw no signs of distress in Germany, while others take what must seem to most of us as an exaggeratedly gloomy view of the food situation in that unhappy country. Allowing that the latter class may be prejudiced in the Allies' favour and that the former are in some cases in German pay and, in others, have purposely been shown only the pleasing side of the picture, it is perhaps wiser to dispense with both testimonies and to regard only the facts as they come through to us by authoritative telegraphic statements and as seen in family letters found on dead or captive Germans. Germany herself no longer makes any secret—because it is impossible to hide it—of the fact that, in order to make the food stores "go round," certain meatless days have been decided upon, and that the country's supply of bread and fat has long been administered by the officials. We know, too—again because entire concealment was impossible—that there have been very serious food riots in certain German towns.

But these matters, which have only reached us by a leakage which Germany frantically endeavours to check, serve as little more than indications of the amount of information that is being concealed with the utmost jealousy by our adversaries. It is rather to the statements of prisoners and to the afore-mentioned letters that we must look for more exact knowledge. Mr. Warner Allen, the representative of the British press with the French armies, tells us a very great deal about such letters and statements, and even more about the falling off of numbers where the hostile army is concerned. One letter which he quotes says: "In the 142nd Regiment they are worst off. They have practically nothing to eat. They say that they have a non-commissioned officer who is a perfect beast and tortures his men in every way. Then they have very little bread; not enough to satisfy their hunger." Many letters repeat the same type of statement, while others describe the economic situation "at home." "The discontent caused by the dearth of living is increasing. Add to that the want of work. The morale of the people is very low. It will need very little for their anger to break out." And again: "Who knows what is going to happen in Berlin if there is no change?" And yet again: "It is impossible to live. Everything is so dear that people fight over it. More than one woman has already been taken back from market on a hospital stretcher."

And a yet more sinister note appears in some of the letters when peace and the general loss of life come to be touched on. It is clear that the people had been told that peace would be definitely declared by December, and that only by hugging this belief could they keep up their courage. "This is the last month of war; people are counting the days between now and peace." Then: "So-and-so is killed. One loses one's head, wondering whose turn it will be next." Or: "How sad that every body should be butchered in this way. An able bodied man is becoming a rarity." And what of "When they gave him a rifle he shouted and kicked, saying 'I won't have it'?" In the light of the story which all this tells, it is interesting to proceed to Mr. Allen's subsequent analysis of Germany's military strength, actual and potential. It can be summed up in a very few words. She has lost "and is continuing to lose, 200,000 men per month, dead or otherwise permanently disabled." This is, roughly, two and a half million a year; five million by August next. There are, of course, reserves to be drawn from—but what about the patience of the people; is that inexhaustible? The stories of desertions, of refusals to fight and of deliberately planned surrenders should answer that query.

### "No Treating."

We have many times made reference in this column to the "No Treating" regulations now in force at home, and while they serve no very useful purpose, as far as we can see, they certainly are providing some legal viceties. The latest question which has arisen, we observe, is whether a man can order at a public house half a dozen glasses of liquor and, having paid for them, distribute the superfluous five to companions. The point has cropped up because of a case in which a sailor was supplied by a landlady with a glass of stout and three glasses of beer, for which he paid, and when the landlady had left, one of several women who were at the table with the man, passed the beer round. The landlady was thereupon charged, but he pleaded ignorance of the incident and the case was dismissed. The Police appealed against the decision, and the King's Bench has ordered a retrial on some technical points not connected with the merits of the case. However, the Judges were inclined to treat the case as that of a man treating a number of women, and in effect, that appears to be precisely what the incident resolves itself into. However, Liquor Orders, like Hongkong Ordinances, leave plenty of loopholes for offenders to take advantage of, and one can scarcely blame anyone for pressing for the observance of the strict letter of the law. It is the business of those who draw up the law to see that compliance with the letter also involves carrying out its spirit.

### For the Tommies.

From the latest subscription list of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that good work is still being done on behalf of our gallant fighting men. Close on eleven thousand dollars have now been subscribed, and the Committee is able to keep the supplies of cigarettes going. As to how greatly these smokers are appreciated, it is only necessary to read the extracts of letters which have been received on behalf of the recipients. There are some people who hesitate to subscribe to a Fund like this, because they doubt whether the cigarettes really get into the hands of the men actually in the trenches. So far as the Hongkong Fund is concerned, though, they need have no misgivings on that point. Arrangements have been perfected, fully covering that point, and, in helping the Fund, the public can rest assured that its generosity means more cheer and comfort for the Tommies. It is to be hoped, therefore, that subscriptions will continue to flow in, for the Committee can find good use for all the money that comes its way.

### Crowded Launches.

Yesterday, Commander Beck with very rightly administered the law with a heavy hand in the case of the master of a Chinese launch who made his eleventh appearance in Court on a charge of carrying excess passengers. The overcrowding was extremely serious in this instance—no fewer than 231 passengers were carried on a launch only licensed to take 70. Defendant's plea was that he could not control the passengers coming on board, but if we know anything of this type of individual, we imagine he was not particularly anxious to; he had his eye mostly on the passenger-money, we may be sure. The Magistrate made it pretty hot for the offender, fining him \$250, with the alternative of two months in gaol, adding a warning that on the next offence, there would be no option but imprisonment and the loss of the man's certificate. The safety of passengers comes for nothing with these launch people; cash counts for everything. But a few lessons like the one administered yesterday, should result in a wholesome revision in their way of looking at business.

### DAY BY DAY.

WHAT'S DONE WE PARTLY MAY COMPUTE, BUT KNOW NOT WHAT'S RESISTED.—Bum.

The Weather.  
At the Park 8 a.m. Temp. 53; min. (1915, 60 fog).  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62; min. (1915, 69 dull.)

The Mails.  
Australian Mail.—Due per a.s. Nikko Maru to-day.  
American Mail.—Closed per a.s. Asia Maru at 9 a.m. to-day.  
Canadian and American Mails.—Closed per a.s. Anyo Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Luchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1-11 1/15.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 63rd anniversary of the death of General Outram.

Deserts for Thief.  
For stealing a zinc sign board a Chinese was sent to prison for 14 days by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

Training of Nullahs.  
It is notified that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, March 27, 1916, for training nullahs to the south-west of Marine Lot No. 233 and inland Lot No. 1355 and other works in connection therewith. No work will be permitted on Sundays.

Ordinances Assented To.  
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court; an Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, and for purposes connected therewith.

Alleged Opium Divan.  
Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a woman was charged with keeping an opium divan at 4, Cheung Wo Lane, and 6 men were charged with frequenting the premises. Mr. Leo D'Almada defended the female defendant and asked for a remand. This was granted until Thursday, bail being granted in the sum of \$150 for the woman and \$5 each for the men.

Yau-mai Night Provoker.  
Detective Sergeant Willis charged a man before Mr. Hazleland this morning with the larceny of two planks of wood value 50 cents. It appeared that defendant was arrested at 5 a.m. this morning carrying the planks in Shanghai Street, Yau-mai. He took the police to the place from whence he stole them, which was at 127, Temple Street. Defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour and 4 hours' stocks.

Winding Up Enemy Firms.  
The Hongkong Treasury issues the following:—With reference to Sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, parties having claims against any enemy estate in the Colony, other than those being wound up under the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, are requested to send in as early as convenient, a statement of such claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Treasury.

Unlawful Possession Cases.  
Charged on remand before Mr. Hazleland at the Magistracy this morning, with unlawfully having in his possession a copper pipe value \$20, being suspected of having stolen it, a Chinese was fined \$25.00 or in default 6 weeks' hard labour. A similar penalty was inflicted on a man who had in his possession 15 cabbies of zinc valued \$150, this also being thought to have been stolen.

February Weather.  
Meteorological returns issued by the Observatory show that during February the average mean temperature was 59.6 (compared with a 30 years mean of 58.4); there were 80.3 hours of sunshine (compared with 96.3 hours) and 1305-inch of rain (compared with 1688-inch). The average humidity was 80, as against a 30 years' mean of 78. The rainfall for the month at the Botanical Gardens was 161-inch on 9 days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 144-inch on 2 days; and at the Police Station, Tai-po, it was 130-inch on 6 days.

### SCHOOLS FOOTBALL.

His Excellency's Advice to Young Footballers.

The exhibition football match between St. Stephen's College and Queen's College, played at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon, at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady May were interested spectators, was one of great interest. The event was marked by the presentation of trophies by His Excellency to the teams. Queen's College won by three goals to nil, it must be said that the losers played magnificently.

After the match, Mr. Ralston, Secretary of the Schools League, in giving an address said he believed this was the first occasion on which His Excellency had witnessed a school's football match, and it certainly was the first time a Governor had presided in public, the trophies to the winners. In view of that, he wished to thank His Excellency for the kindly interest which had prompted him to grace the proceedings. Football was one of the games which flourished in Hongkong, and in Schools League Committee hoped that His Excellency's presence might help to show those schoolmasters whose leisure time has been spent in the encouragement of the game, that their labour is not in vain, and that its value was appreciated.

The School League was twelve years old, having been inaugurated in 1904. Since that time, in 1908, two divisions of the League had been formed, and now the five senior schools in the Colony, St. Joseph's, St. Paul's, Diocesan, St. Stephen's, and Queen's, competed with one team in each division, while the Government Schools, of which there were four in all, had raised the number of teams in the League to nine. The season which had just been brought to a close had been very successful. Each Wednesday six matches had been played under the auspices of the League. In the Senior League, Queen's College emerged winners unbeaten, but had drawn one game with St. Stephen's and one with St. Joseph's. By this, Queen's gained 14 points out of a possible 16. In the Junior League, St. Stephen's junior team was quite invincible. It finished an easy first, with 15 points to its credit, having lost only one point in a draw with Wanchai Government District School, who were the runners-up, equal with St. Joseph's College.

In reply, His Excellency said his most congratulatory Queen's College very heartily on winning the valuable shield before them. He was most glad to see all the leading schools taking such a great part in football, and it gave him great pleasure to be present that afternoon. He only wished he was young enough to kick a football himself. He used to be very fond of it some 35 or 40 years ago. He would like the team, whenever it had the opportunity, to go and watch some of the best football teams in the Colony playing the game. They wanted to keep the ball a good deal nearer the ground, and not so much in the air. He knew it was difficult, with the ground so hard, to dribble, but dribbling was the principal part of the Association game which they ought to cultivate. He could see they had a lot of speed and were very clever with their feet, but the next time he saw them play, he hoped to see more of keeping the ball close to the ground. This was only friendly advice; he knew they had good qualities, and if they were to cultivate the game scientifically they ought to do well.

The trophies were then distributed as follows:—  
Senior League Shield.—Queen's College. Medals were received by the following:—A. Moosa, Lau Yau Chi, A. Hamid, S. H. Ismail, Ngau Sai Kin, F. Shamusdeen, Wong Pok Hing, Ko Kin Fan, E. Moosdeen, S. Ohtsuka and A. K. Fattydd.

Junior League Cup.—St. Stephen's College. Medals to Leung Sai Shi, Wong She Fan, Wong Kap Tang, Lau Hin Mo, Lin Chi-g, Shing, Leo Ger Bo, Lo Huk Hop, Tam Cheung Huen, Yip Che Wa, Kwok Lok Ho, Phillip Onip.

The Captain of Queen's College then called for cheers for His Excellency and these were heartily given.

### 1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 11th, 1891.)

The Dollar.  
March 11.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/8.

German Unity.  
March 5.—The North German Gazette publishes an article declaring that all Germans, from the Alps to the Sea, will unite in case of danger.

A Deportation Conundrum.  
March 5.—"An old" goal bird will be deported to Singapore by the Glenartney, which sails for that port to-morrow. Why the tax-payers of Hongkong should be put to the expense of sending criminals to the Straits instead of returning them to their own country, is a conundrum, for the solution of which we shall probably wait in vain. It is to be hoped that Singapore will not reciprocate.

Cricket.  
March 6.—A cricket match, which should prove rather an interesting one, has been arranged between the Cricket Club and a team composed of members of the Jockey Club. The following are the teams:—H. K. C. C.—T. S. Smith (Capt.), Dr. Atkinson, Br. Blackburn, G. G. Boyle, R. A. A. J. Campbell (91st), Capt. Cardon, R. A. Capt. Dumbleton, R. E. Capt. Dunn, R. Garde, R. N. Major Hannay (91st) and E. M. Loring, R. E.—Jockey Club: G. S. Coran (Capt.), C. B. Barff, J. Bell Irving, Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater, S. Sax, H. W. Dick, J. S. Eschiel, G. P. Lammert, F. Maitland, C. Platt and A. G. Wise.

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.  
March 6.—The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the above named Company, was held this afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. There were present:—Messrs. L. Pease-necker (Chairman), C. Ewen, W. Weston, J. D. Hatchinson (Directors); W. Judd, F. W. Cross, Geo. Feawick, J. W. Cox, Geo. Murray-Baird, F. Dodwell, R. P. Dipple, J. W. Kew, A. Gomes, J. F. C. de Raza, J. Foreman (Secretary), and others. The Chairman said, I regret that at this second annual meeting I am unable to give a more satisfactory account of the progress of the Company, but I must ask you to bear in mind that in industrial undertakings like ours, we are necessarily liable to be disappointed at the start by unforeseen difficulties. Sickness in our European staff, unskilled Chinese labour and defective material have done a great deal to interfere with the natural development of things, but I am glad to inform you, however, that all difficulties have now, in a great measure, been overcome, and that the prospects of the Company may be considered almost bright at the present time. Our Hoffmann kiln, which, as you may be aware, collapsed and had to be rebuilt, is now being worked and produces very satisfactory results. If we are spared further mishap there would seem to be every reason for the belief that our output will soon be sufficient to cover expenses. That the cement we prepare is at least equal to the best class of English cement has been proved beyond doubt; what we require now is greater motive power, and a further extension of our works to increase our production, and I can only hope that the proposals which I have to lay before you at the private meeting will be accepted, and that the necessary funds for the purchase of the required machinery will be forthcoming.

The Water Supply.  
March 7.—Owing to the long continued drought, the reservoirs at Pokfulam and Tytan are about played out. Price's "inextinguishable" Tytan lake has, in fact, turned out the same as many others of his schemes, a downright "hoax." Were it not so, the water supply of the entire Colony would not now be shut off from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. until further notice.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
March 7.—The twenty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was

### 1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for March 10th, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$315 per share, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$85 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$125 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$115 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$70 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$335 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$87 per cent. premium, ex div. buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$38 per share, sales.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$133 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S. N. Company—\$25 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$200 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$106 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$92 per share, sales.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$77 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$19 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$86 per share, ex div. sales.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sales.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

held at noon to-day, there were present:—Messrs. J. J. Keswick (Chairman); T. E. Davis, H. A. Moosa, F. T. P. Foster, (Consulting Committee); J. J. Bell Irving, B. Byramjee, A. McCannochie, T. Arnold, J. F. C. de Raza, R. C. W. Joor, N. N. J. Ears, S. E. Levy, H. Koon-peng, Ng Lau-peng, D. McCulloch, Ng Awei, E. Ebrahim, and G. T. Veitch (Secretary). The Chairman (gentlemanly, the result of the working of the year 1889, you will have observed from the report, does not compare favourably with that of the previous year, only enabling us to pay a dividend of \$18 per share against \$23 for 1888, but I think in these days of keen competition, shareholders should regard the out-turn of the account as not at all unsatisfactory. With regard to the 1890 account, our losses have been much larger than usual, and in addition to the payments shown in the Report, further losses amounting to \$97,049 have been adjusted, but against this there is an approximate amount of \$50,000 representing an increase of premises still to be credited."

"Ranb's."  
March 9.—A telegram was received in Singapore from Ranb on February 28th as follows:—"Tunnel to battery completed; cranking will be commenced at once." There will be a run on Ranb shares on one of these days, whatever may be their actual value."

A Great Artist's Visit.  
March 10.—"All lovers of high class music and genuine art, will be delighted to learn that Madame Fey, and her talented concert company are to appear at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening next. They arrived from the North to-day."



**GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.**



## SHIPPING

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS as at about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 15th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
L'DON & Bombay, Spore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said & Marseilles.	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nagoya Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
L'DON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	about 30th Mar.	Freight & Pass.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. V. D. Parr,  
Acting Superintendent.P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

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VIA VANCOUVER.CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (United Sea), KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.  
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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" — "EMPRESS OF ASIA"  
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.  
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" — REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.  
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. R. S. B. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Moji &amp; Kobe on the 14th March.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1916. Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails
LONDON	Keelung	15th April

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.  
For rates of freight and further information apply to

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General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 18th Feb. 1916

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The s.s. "S. JACOB"

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next departure from Hongkong:  
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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. Agents.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife.	Imiyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 [SUN., 26th Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinoh Sado Maru Capt. Murazumi	T. 12,500 [WED., 15th Mar. at noon. T. 12,500 [TUES., 4th April, at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thos. Island, Townsville, Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Takano Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 [TUES., 14th Mar. at 4 p.m. T. 9,800 [FRI., 14th Apr. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Bangkok.	Kaga Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,000 [SATURDAY, 11th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Yotorofu Maru	T. 8,000 [TUESDAY, 28th March.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 8,000 [TUESDAY, 14th March. T. 8,000 [FRIDAY, 14th March. T. 9,500 [SUN., 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru	[TUES., 14th Mar. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraph.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	Return " 900. Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.	" 505. " 450.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$601.30	Montreal \$50. 30
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$30.	1st Return \$45.
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.	1st Return \$72. 1st Return \$73.15/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	2nd " \$90. 2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	Sat. 11th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.
Kwanio Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Wed. 29th Mar. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th Apr. at noon.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 15 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	3rd May.

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\* Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London \$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

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Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

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## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

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Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
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Karimoon JAYA 14th Apr., 1916. 11th Apr. San Fcisco.

Tjikembang JAYA 14th Apr., 1916. 11th Apr. do

Arakan JAYA 14th Apr., 1916. 11th Apr. do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All

steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of

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HONGKONG TO CANTON 5.00 a.m. CANTON TO HONGKONG 5.00 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO EVERY SUNDAY.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	12th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Hutchow	13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luan	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	16th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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"MANILA LINE"—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" &amp; "Tea."

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For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong 11th March, 1916.

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Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

From	To	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilpanas	BATAVIA	20th Mar.	25th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tilmanoeck	BATAVIA	23rd Mar.	28th Mar.	BATAVIA
Tilbodas	MAKASSAR	24th Mar.	30th Mar.	KOBÉ
Tilwong	KOBÉ	4th Apr.	6th Apr.	BATAVIA

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All

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STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

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Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
St. Albans	14th Mar.	16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Empire	6th Apr.	8th Apr.
Eastern	6th Apr.	28th Apr.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 14th Mar. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 17th Mar. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 21st Mar. at 2 p.m.

For Amoy Passengers only.

"Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)."

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang	Sun., 12th Mar. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Wed., 15th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, Pang & Cootes	Fookshing	Wed., 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, Pang & Cootes	Suisang	Thurs., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 17th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, Pang & Cootes	Laisang	Tues., 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
	Setura Tsang	

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsufang" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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\* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

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General Managers.

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American Tonnage Building.

There are now building in American shipyards 150 ocean-going vessels with a total tonnage of more than one-fourth of American-built tonnage at commencement of war. In July, 1914, there were under construction in United States only 12 ocean-going merchant ships.

## Shipping Fusion.

A Liverpool correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is officially informed that the Palace Shipping Company, of Liverpool, (McVicar, Marshall, and Company, managers), have received an offer for the shares of the Company from the *Midre Shipping Company* (Howard, Houder, and Partners) on the basis of 45s. per share, which offer it is confidently believed will be accepted.

Standard Oil Boats and Wireless.

Telefunken wireless apparatus is to be removed from twenty-two ships of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and replaced, with United States operators, under the terms of a contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America. The new agreement is regarded as the most important transaction in marine wireless telegraphy since the Marconi interests took over the equipment of the United Wireless Telegraph Co. in 1912.

## Explosion on Board a Steamer

at Osaka.

On Feb. 29 at about 10 a.m. an iron tube containing oxygen, exploded on board the s.s. *Shinkai Maru*, which is moored near the Amagasaki Kisen Kaisha's pier at Tomishima Cho, Nishi Ku, Osaka. Three coolies were seriously injured, and several others received slight injuries. The injured were taken to a hospital. The tube was one of several awaiting transportation to the Kure Naval station. The cause of the accident is under investigation, but so far as is known at present, it was due to carelessness on the part of the coolies engaged in putting the tube on board the steamer.—*Kobe Herald*.

## London Freight Rates.

London, January 29.—The firmness of the East is fully maintained; as, while demand is not large in bulk, it is insistent, and tonnage must be attracted through the Canals in ballast. America has remained steady, despite the monopoly of chartering, while the Plate was quiet yesterday, but without further change. The tonnage needs of the East are general in the sense that all Indian markets, and also Burmah, Saigon, and Kobeichang, are in want of a boat or two, and as the supply in Eastern waters was exhausted some time ago, resource has had to be made to the Mediterranean, and the competition for ballast boats has further raised rates. Saigon has chartered at the higher price of 210s. d.w., Bombay has done business at 145s. scale, and for kernels from the Madras coast, 210s. has been paid. American grain rates are held to the basis of 16s. Bristol Channel and 22s. 6d. West Italy, and the Gulf has repeated 24s. for the latter destination. For account of merchants, these prices could be improved 3d. to 6d., but all available tonnage is being directed only one way, and that is where the possibility of its being requisitioned is reduced to a minimum. Despite the very moderate interest now showing in the Plate, rates are fully held at the recent decline. Government chartering being represented at the full figure of 137s. 6d. Merchants have received some attention from Greek tonnage at 150s. Buenos Ayres to Lisbon and 145s. San Lorenzo to the United Kingdom. Outward markets have displayed further weakness for Mediterranean ports, owing to the fact that tonnage was in excess of requirements for the limited stocks of coal available. Further, it is stated that Italian merchants were not disposed to enter into fresh commitments in view of the pending action of the British Government in controlling the supply of cargo tonnage generally.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.

Findon, Haddock, Kippers, etc.,

ALEXANDRA CAFE, etc.



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**R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.**

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Subject to change without Notice.

**HOMEWARD.**

For Steamer Date of Departure

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.**

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 30. Agents.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

**S.S. CHINA**

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

APRIL 18 - JUNE 21 - AUGUST 25.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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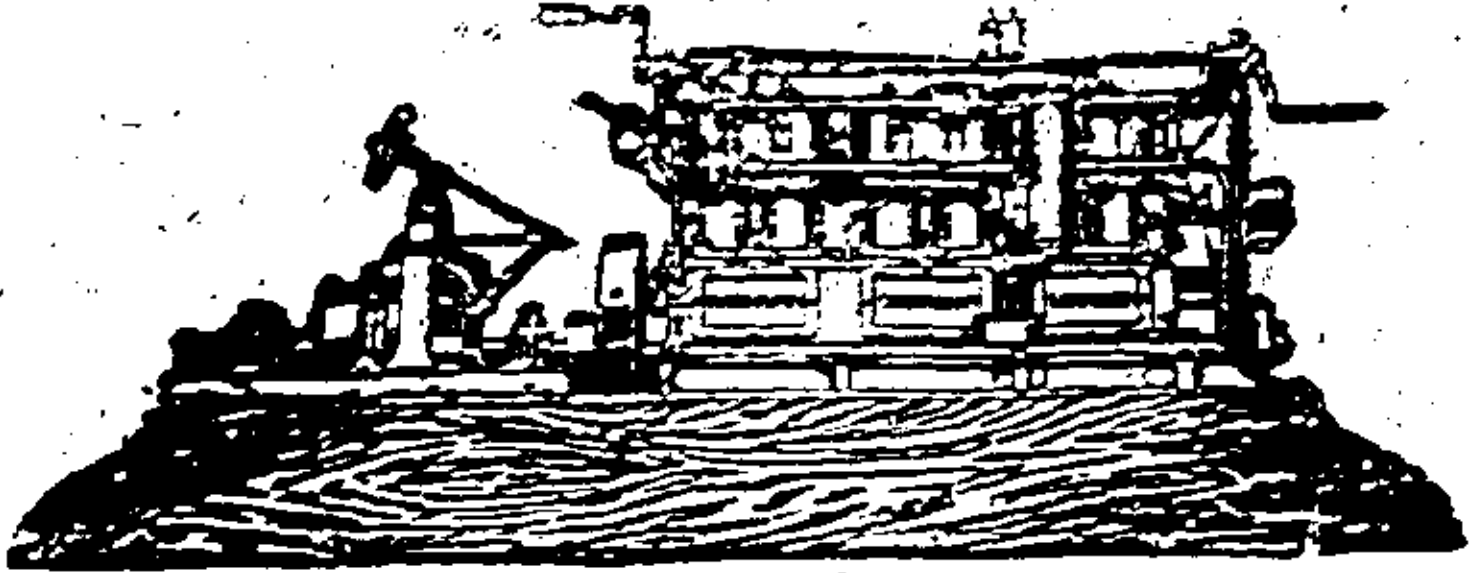
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## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazon	M. M.	18, Mar.
Liverpool	Eumaeus	B. & S.	20, Mar.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	24, Mar.
London	Demodocus	B. & S.	25, Mar.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	26, Mar.
London via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	29, Mar.
London	Glenstrae	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
London & Cape Town, via Ports	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	6, Apr.
London	Keelung	R. L. Ltd.	15, Apr.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

South American Ports	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	F. K. K.	14, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	22, Mar.
New York	Indrasamha	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
New York via Cape	Egremont	C. D. & Co.	Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, Apr.
Seattle	Izumi	B. & S.	4, Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	5, Apr.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Apr.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	11, Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	18, Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	19, Apr.
San Francisco via Manila	Peria M.	T. K. K.	21, Apr.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	26, Apr.
Seattle	Talhybins	B. & S.	28, Apr.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	3, May
San Francisco	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	12, May

## AUSTRALIA.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tange M.	N. Y. K.	14, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	18, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire	G. L. Co.	4, Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	17, Apr.
Australian via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	29, Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	16, May.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	11, Mar.
Calcutta, etc.	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwong M.	J. M. Co.	12, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Tenue	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Shanghai	Lechow	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Banri M.	D. & Co.	12, Mar.
Tientsin	Lechow	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajar	B. & S.	13, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Hola	D. S. & Co.	14, Mar.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	14, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	14, Mar.
Shanghai	Linan	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	14, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	15, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Tientsin and Weihaiwei	Chipping	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	16, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Suisang	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	17, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	17, Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	18, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Irion	B. & S.	20, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Mar.
Calcutta and Ports	Laisang	J. M. Co.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	22, Mar.
Belawan, Deli (S'ra) via S'row	Tomoti M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	24, Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Nagaya	P. & O.	25, Mar.
Bombay and Ports	Oanfa	B. & S.	25, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
Amoy and Takao	Yotofum M.	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
Calcutta and Ports	Saim M.	O. S. K.	Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	1, Apr.
Shanghai, Taku and Daini	Ningchow	B. & S.	2, Apr.
Manila	Pyrhous	B. & S.	1, Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Talhybins	B. & S.	14, Apr.
	Cyclops	B. & S.	28, Apr.

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## MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN

left Vancouver on Saturday, the 5th Mar.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer

MOULIAN with the London Mail of the

27th March left 1st class on Monday

evening the 6th instant.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer

ARABIA with the Hongkong Mail of the

14th January last, arrived at Hongkong

on Monday, the 16th instant.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer

KARMAIA with the Hongkong Mail of the

23th January last, arrived at Hongkong

on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer

MOULIAN with the London Mail of the

27th February last, arrived at Hongkong

on Saturday morning, the 4th instant.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. DOLA from Calcutta left

Singapore on the 6th inst. and may be

expected here on or about the 12th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENARAT from

Middle bro, left London, left Singapore

for this port on the 8th instant, and

may be expected to arrive here on or

about the 12th inst.

The C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG will sail

from Calcutta for Hongkong on the 13th

inst.

The L. & S. N. s.s. MAUSANG will sail

from Calcutta for Hongkong on the 20th

inst.

The C. S. N. s.s. KUNANG will sail

from Calcutta for Hongkong on the 21st

inst.

The L. & S. N. s.s. FOOSHING will sail

from Kobe and Moji for Hongkong on the

14th inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamer.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 327, J. R. France, 2nd Feb.

—Haiphong, 30th Jan. Gen. —R. & S.

Telemanche, Br. s.s. 1350, A. France, 8th

inst. —Saigon, 3rd inst. —Rice

Chinese.

Washington, Br. s.s. 1170, McKinnell, 17th

Feb. —Bangkok, 7th Feb. Gen. —

J. M. & Co.

Australian Transport, Br. 3072, F. R.

Clark, 17th Feb. —New York 7th

Oct. 1914. Railway Material —R. L.

Tinn, Br. s.s. 863, D. Hornbender,

18th Feb. —Bangkok 8th Feb. Rice

—T. & Co.

Vital, Br. s.s. 5730, J. W. Read, 19th Feb.

—Kinchmoy, 15th Feb. Gen. —

R. & S.

Kolya, Br. s.s. 1158, Wilton, 24th Feb.

—Port back in distress, 2nd Feb. Nil

—T. & Co.

Van Spilbergen, Dut. s.s. 1863, Weert,

25th Feb. —Canzon, 24th Feb. Gen. —

J. C. J. L.

Egremont Castle, Br. s.s. 3345, J. N.

Craven, 25th Feb. —Vladivostok

16th Feb. Gen. —T. & Co.

Taiwan, Br. s.s. 1145, F. Ricci,

25th Feb. —Saigon, 24th Feb. Rice

—D. & Co.

Anyo M. Br. s.s. 2730, T. Ota, 1st Mar.

—Moji, 25th Feb. Gen. —T. K. K.

Anyo M. Br. s.s. 1487, Y. Nishi, 2nd

March —Calcutta, 23rd Feb. Gen. —

Chinese.

Tango M. Br. s.s. 1629, T. Fumoto, 2nd

March —Dairen, 21st Feb. General —

M. R. K.

Tamara, Br. s.s. 1356, Penaforte, 4th

March —Manila, 1st March, Sugar

—B. & S.

Loongang, Br. s.s. 999, W. G. G. Leach,

6th March —Manila, 3rd March, Gen. —

J. M. & Co.

Taiwan, Br. s.s. 1455, J. F. Mathews, 6th

Mar. —Saigon, 2nd Mar. —T. & Co.

Yokohama M. Br. s.s. 4019, Shiohwa,

2nd March —Shanghai, 1st March, Gen. —

N. Y. K.

Chafon, Chinese s.s. 684, W. Sinclair, 7th

March —Saigon, 2nd March, Rice

—Gen.

CHI, Am. s.s. 5569, T. Gim, 7th Mar.

Singapore, 26th Dec. 1915, Gen.

Oleg, Br. s.s. 1376, P. Meador, 7th Mar.

—Hoikow, 6th Mar. Gen. —Chinese.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1410, H. S. Malkin, 8th

March —Saigon, 3rd March, Gen. —

J. M. & Co.

Chunna, Br. s.s. 1337, B. Robertson, 2nd

March —Bangkok, 25th Feb. Rice

—B. & S.



SHARE MARKET  
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Unions.	\$975.00
Yangtze ex 73 a.	\$360.00
Dongkies.	b. \$133.00
Indos (Comb.)	r. \$182.50
Indos (Def.)	b. \$135.00
Indos (Pref.)	s. \$48.00
Lonson.	\$44.00
Troncha.	b. 28/8
Urals.	a. 35/
Docks (Old).	b. \$109.50
Docks (New).	b. \$104.50
Shai Dock.	b. T 65.75
Kang Yik.	b. T 14.00
Shai Cottons.	b. T 92.00
Yangtsepoos.	b. T 6.00
Ropes.	ss. \$41.00

THE GOVERNMENT AND  
SHIPPING.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains a copy of an Order of the King in Council, of December, 22, 1915, for the whole of the insulated spaces in all British steamships registered in the United Kingdom.

The order declares that service of notice of requisition on an owner of any such steamship or insulated space therein shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual owner by being addressed to such individual owner and left at his last known place of business or abode, and, in the case of joint owners, by being addressed to such joint owners, and left at the last known business address or place of abode of such joint owners, and, in the case of a Company or Corporation, by being addressed to such Company or Corporation and left at the registered or other address of such Company or Corporation, or, in any of the aforesaid cases, so far as regards service by respect of any steamship, by being addressed to the Managing Owner, ship's husband or other person, to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owners and left at the registered or other last known address or place of abode of such Managing Owner, ship's husband or other such person, as the case may be.

RECTOR WITHOUT A  
CHURCH.

No Allowance to Clergyman  
Who Does the Work.

The Faversham Rural District Council recently wrote to the Bishop of Dover pointing out that the non-resident rector of Buckland, though performing no duties in the parish (in which the Council's hospital is situated) continues to receive the tithes, and inquiring whether in the circumstances an allowance could not be made from the stipend to another clergyman who is performing certain duties. In reply the Bishop writes:—

The matter has received very careful consideration more than once, but it is best, with difficulties. There being no church or parsonage house in Buckland it is impossible to call the non-resident rector into residence.

At one time he made an allowance to a neighbouring clergyman to perform any duties that might arise, but in later years he has ceased to do so, although the case has been put strongly before him. I will take an opportunity of laying your letter before the Archbishop.

At a council meeting at which the Bishop's letter was read, a member described the position as a scandal, and another remarked that it was a disgrace to the Church.

A clerical member said he supposed the rector had a legal right to the income. The Chairman: "But it is a disgraceful action morally."

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GERMANS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.  
Renter's Service to The "Telegraph."

A Petrograd communique records isolated offensives on both sides along the whole front from the Dvina to Galicia. An attempted German crossing of the Dvina east of Friedrichestadt was repulsed. The Russians at daylight stormed a trench near Ulyk bayoneting or capturing the defenders.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Rome communique says:—The continuance of the bad weather is hampering operations in the mountain zone. The enemy sought to turn the weather to account by firing high explosives and bringing down avalanches on the Italian positions, but they were not damaged. The Italians succeeded in advancing their lines in the rugged Tofana country, in the Isorno zone.

## ENEMY ATTACKS IN EAST AFRICA REPELLED.

A communique says:—In East Africa our troops under General Smuts advanced against the German forces in the Kilimanjaro area. General Smuts, on March 7, seized the crossings of the Lumi River with insignificant losses. Several counter-attacks by the enemy were successfully repelled.

## SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

January	\$10,488.32
Since received:—	
Ladies' Bridge Book, per Mrs. Nisbet	\$16.00
C. J. Pirrie, per S. C. M. Post	10.00
Mr. F. G. Beebe, Whampoa, for January	15.00
Members, Kowloon Customs Staff, for January	32.00
H. K. Tramway Co., collected in boxes on trams from 16th to 31st January	32.80
"A & F. M."	5.00
W. A. D.	5.00
Messrs. Moron & Taylor	25.00
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath, List No. 1:—	
G. T. E.	\$5.00
J. R. G.	5.00
A. B. A. (2)	4.00
W. B. (2)	4.00
J. R. K. (2)	4.00
R. L. (2)	4.00
F. W. J. (2)	4.00
J. L. (2)	4.00
W. N. (2)	10.00
G. A. B. (2)	6.00
R. W. M. (2)	6.00
A. L. G. (2)	4.00
A. W. L. R. (2)	10.00
W. C. B. (2)	4.00
H. M. W. (2)	4.00
C. E. (2)	10.00
A. M. W. (2)	10.00
C. H. B. (2)	10.00
T. B. C. (2)	4.00
R. A. B.	2.00
J. A. Y. (2)	10.00
H. F. C.	1.00
G. B. L.	1.00
W. G. W.	10.00
E. W. P. (5)	10.00
T. G. W.	2.00
G. M. S.	2.00
R. K.	1.00
P. S. L. B.	2.00
J. A. K.	2.00
S.	1.00
G. M. L.	1.00
	\$ 157.00
	297.80
Expended to 31st Jan. Since Expended:—	10,788.12
26th February 1916, 150,000 Woodbine Cigarettes 5's	9,889.81
	517.52
	10,507.33
Balance in hand \$	278.79
W. A. DOWLEY, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer. Hongkong, February 29, 1916.	

Acknowledgments.  
Among the very many acknowledgments received from the firing lines, letters of thanks and appreciation are to hand from the following:—

Lt. Col. Henry des Vaux, O. C. 13th Royal Fusiliers, B.E.F., France, Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 1916:—  
Dear Sir:—  
I have to write and thank you and your Committee for the very handsome present of 10,000 cigarettes that you have been good enough to send my Battalion. We are just out of the trenches, where we had a very bad time through "Minnenwerfer" (mine

YOKOHAMA SPECIE  
BANK.

Twelve Per Cent. Dividend.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office, to the effect that, at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, held at the head office of this bank at Yokohama, on the 10th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, 1915; to add to the reserve fund Yen 400,000.00, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 1,336,000.00 to the next account.

THE ANGEL IN THE  
HOUSE.

The third and final performance of "The Angel in the House" takes place to-night at 9.15 p.m. We are asked to state that there are still a number of good seats available.

As already announced, Miss Phoebe May, having recovered from her indisposition, will make her first appearance at this performance.

warfare) and inclement weather, and your cigarettes arrived safely and were very much appreciated by the men.

Hongkong is always of great interest to me as I know so many people out there, and especially so, as my father, the late Sir William des Vaux, was Governor of the Colony from 1887 to 1892, also my only brother, who was killed while in the Grenadier Guards in September, 1914, was born there.

Again with very very many thanks for your great kindness in sending the thoughtful present, which, as I have said before, the men greatly appreciated.

Lieut. Col. S. S. Haynes, Commanding 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment:—  
Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 10,000 cigarettes from the subscribers to your fund to the men of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment. The cigarettes have been distributed to the men who are very grateful for your generous gift.

All ranks here join me in wishing you and the subscribers to your fund, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Major S. King, 1st Battalion 7th Middlesex Regiment, France, Jan. 16, 1916.

Dear Sir:—The Commanding Officer of this Battalion has asked me to thank you and your Committee exceedingly for the splendid present that has reached us from you. People in England have been very good to all ranks of the Battalion and men, also all over the world the Englishmen are doing the same. The box contained 10,000 cigarettes.

Again thanking you very much indeed in the name of the whole Battalion, which gifts are very greatly appreciated.

## CAPTURED TRADES.

The Enemy's Grip on Britain's Industries.

To the Patent Office has fallen the duty of ensuring that enemy inventions which are beneficial to the welfare of the people of this country should continue to be worked in the nation's interests, preferably by British capital with the aid of British craftsmen. To this end the Comptroller-General of Patents (Mr. Temple Franks), with Sir Cornelius Dalton, his immediate predecessor in office, has sat almost continuously since the war began, as a tribunal, appointed to advise the Board of Trade upon the desirability or otherwise of transferring in individual cases, certain rights under German and Austrian patents to British subjects competent to utilise them commercially. The general procedure has been to give licences under the patent rather than to annul the patent, and make the protected article or preparation the subject of open competition.

Since the end of August, 1914, when the tribunal was constituted, 387 individual applications have been made for such licences. In 245 cases they have been granted. Two patents have been definitely voided, and for the time being they are dead. This drastic treatment has been reserved for rare cases, and apparently has been applied only where there was no proper subject matter for patent rights and the withdrawal of the protection of the law of patents was demanded by national interests. Both of the voided patents were concerned with the well-known Thermit process of welding, the utility of which in the present war for military and naval purposes, it can well be imagined, is almost unlimited.

Three patents have been suspended. The board refused 31 applications for licences, on the grounds either that the applicants were not fit or competent to carry on manufacture, or that no case had been made out that there was a demand for the article covered by the patent. In this connection it may be stated that it has been the policy not to issue monopoly licences. Where two applicants have appeared in the case of one patent, the board has generally followed the line of argument that a competitive use of the patent by two firms would better conduce to its development than its restricted use by only one.

Through the agency of the Patent Tribunal and the Board of Trade, manufacture of a number of important and essential commodities has been started in this country. Many of them, doubtless, will prove to be established industries. Some of the most important cases at the outset, dealt with German chemical processes, and competition for the rights of these patents was keen between both British and French firms.

The famous "Salvarsan" preparation of Professor Ehrlich, was one of the earliest of the patented processes to come before the tribunal, and licences eventually were issued to Messrs. H. S. Wellcome and Co., and to M. M. Poulsen Freres, of Paris.

The strong hold which the Germans had obtained on certain branches of the chemical industry was demonstrated in the proceedings before the tribunal. One company, with works in Cheshire, continued the manufacture of as many of the commodities as it could manage, under the supervision of a receiver appointed by the English courts. But there were many applications from English firms for licences to carry on one, or other branches of their trade, the ramifications of which were apparent throughout the dyeing, tanning, enamel, and associated industries.

Some of the largest engineering and contracting firms in the country, such as the Lillieshall Coal and Iron Company, Ashmore, Benson, Pease, and Company, and Stothert and Pitt, have applied for the patent rights of German engineering inventions. The formidable nature of German interests in the glass bottle trade and the machine embroidery industry was exemplified by the facts put before the courts in connection with applications to make use of enemy patents. Evidence given by some of the most prominent Nottingham

DIPLOMACY AND SEA  
POWER.

Lord Headley's Attack on the Foreign Office.

Lord Headley has made a vigorous plea for economy in the conduct of the war, and criticised what he described as the limitation of the power of the navy by the diplomatic policy of the Government. Whilst we were spending something like \$5,000,000 a day on prosecuting the war, he said, it had been recently estimated that no less than one-fifth of that enormous daily expenditure was actually wasted—either in actual destruction or, presumably, in unnecessarily large payments, including commissions, contracts, etc.

It was folly, attempting to humbug ourselves into believing that we were satisfied—we were very far from being satisfied, for we most of us thought that our diplomacy had been feeble, and that our Foreign Office had not backed up the efforts of our navy. If there was one bone—a very big bone it was—the ordinary Britisher would like to pick with the Foreign Office, it was the apparent attempt to interfere with and lessen our sea-power. This was no phantom grievance, engineered by the leading lights of the Foreign Office, aimed at altering much of the law of nations as regarded the rights of belligerents at sea. They had further evidence as to the interference of the Foreign Office, for only a few weeks ago, a very large percentage of vessels which had been brought into British ports by the vigilance and skill of our navy, were allowed to proceed on their voyages with cargoes destined for countries other than those to which they belonged.

In common with many other watchers and workers, he had noticed with the liveliest satisfaction, the wave of resolution and determination which seemed to sweep over the House of Commons during the recent debate on Mr. Haines's motion. All the speeches seemed to bristle with good sense and unanimity, and it looked as though our legislators were really and truly awake at last, and had their eyes firmly fixed on the one goal that really mattered. On the strength of reading that debate, he had written rather an optimistic article to one of the dailies, and had slept all the better in consequence. But, alas! for the strange mutability of human events, ever since that day, there had appeared a succession of apparently well-authenticated accounts of our feeding and supplying Germany. For example, we heard that exports to neutrals had increased tenfold, and in some cases even twentyfold.

What was the law of nations? Simply this: When two nations were at war, either might capture any of the goods of the other anywhere on the high seas. This did not apply only to ships belonging to the hostile nation, but to enemy property of any kind, on any neutral vessel. As Mr. Gibson Bowles had explained, the right of capture of enemy property did not depend on the nature of the property, but solely on the fact of its being enemy property.

It was our sea-power which had made us, our sea-power which sustained us, and it would be that power alone, which would enable us to maintain the great position we had gained, and it gave us no satisfaction whatever, to hear that attempts were being made to nullify the splendid efforts of our brave and watchful sailors. The legal politicians viewed a boatload or cargo of stores, proceeding towards the enemy, as a thing to be argued about, but the sailor said: "Leave it; hand over the cargo; I'm hanged if you shall take boats, cotton, oil, coals, tea, wheat, motor-cars, safety pins, or any other articles to the enemy." He considered that any portion of sea-power left unused was so much sea-power wasted, and that we were obviously neglecting our opportunities through not making the blockade complete.

traders with reference to the machine embroidery industry, left it quite clear that the Germans held almost exclusive command of the market.

## WHO IS SELLING US?

Red-tape Jobbery Helping to Smash Our Army—Kitchener's Hands Tied.

It is always the man you trust who betrays, writes Mr. A. G. Hales in *John Bull* and he proceeds:—Will Kitchener take this lesson to heart?—for the man who is greedy of his post is one whom he trusts; the mines are laid, and intention now waits on opportunity. We do not want to see our greatest soldier relegated to Egypt, whilst a man who has never yet fought for his country fills the highest military post in our Empire—that way disaster lies. Young, active generals are needed in the fighting lines, but experience and vast organising powers are required at the fountain head; for there is a terrible lot to be done before the sword is sheathed—our Empire in the East will slip away from us if we do not grip with a grip of steel that, for which we have in the past poured out unlimited blood and treasure. This war should have ended two months ago with the complete discomfiture of our foes; it would have ended so if it had not been for blunders, waste and trickery in a quarter where we had a right to expect cleaner and abler things. Now we have to begin pretty nearly all over again, and one of the first things we have to do is to reconstruct the kit of our fighting men on a common-sense basis. "The man who carries the pack" is the man who wins campaigns and settles the fate of nations. We have made our soldier "something to hang things on"; half the fight is out of him before he goes into action, because he has to carry a mule's burden. In the trench warfare we have been indulging in, our soldiers have not left this heart-breaking burden to the extent they would have felt it if they had been engaged in a campaign of marching and counter-marching; but the near future is going to give us plenty of that. The armies of the world cannot long remain shepherded behind wire fences—that phase of the war is nearly over; open action must come and will come.

The man who can take an ounce from each soldier's pack without impairing the effectiveness of the fighting man will be doing the nation incalculable service; we can take not ounces, but many pounds from each Tommy's pack, and not only without lowering his effectiveness, but vastly improving his kit. I know that Kitchener, whose whole soul is with the Army, has worked strenuously to this end, because he foresaw the change that is coming over the military tactics; he knew the artillery phase must and would pass, and the swift infantry movements come on—just as he knew we should need three million men at the lowest computation when others were talking of doing the job with three hundred thousand.

He has got his men, and he has been trying to get them into a kit that would render them the most mobile force on earth; so far he has failed. Men of giant physique, like the Guards may carry the present pack, cover long distances by forced marches, and put up a great fight at the end of their marching; but the new levies will not be equal to it—and that is why I want to drive home the tremendous fact that "the men who can carry the pack" are only men who can win campaigns—our packs have got to be cut down by one-third their gross weight.

I have seen and handled a garment invented by a Britisher, which will lessen the soldier's pack by many pounds weight, and add to his health and comfort in an almost unimaginable manner. I will not describe it here, lest inadvertently I give valuable information to the enemy, who would adopt it instantly. It will lower the cost of the soldier's kit greatly, and prevent his coming home from the wars a rheumatic wreck. Kitchener has seen it, examined it minutely, and has expressed the highest admiration of it; and to set his seal upon it he permitted the inventor to name it after himself. Members of officers' homes from the front have seen it; all were loud in its praise—for it

FRANCE DEMANDS LOST  
PROVINCES.

Stirring Address by M. Poincare.

Paris, Feb. 1.  
At a matinee organised at the Palais du Trocadero in honour of the soldiers in Paris who have been decorated with the Croix de la Guerre, M. Poincare expressed his gratitude to those who had shed their blood for their country, as well as to the nurses, who under a hail of bullets, had lavished their care on the wounded.

The old Gallic race, he went on, possessed an inexhaustible latent force of exaltation and idealism, and there never was a war more unjust or more ferocious, declared on a peaceful and industrious nation.

The President recalled all the concessions which the nation had voluntarily made for the sake of European peace since 1870, and the steps taken on the very eve of the war in order to avert a catastrophe. No German lie could obscure these truths, which in an instant had united all Frenchmen, and had involved bitter disappointments for the enemy.

France would be neither the dupe nor the victim of an empire which, in the intoxication of its military strength, thought itself a chosen empire destined for universal domination. France meant to preserve intact her civilisation, her genius, and her principles. If the issue at stake in this war was formidable for France, it was not less so for her Allies.

German Peril to Neutrals.  
The neutrals, too, if they had a clear notion of their permanent interest, could not remain entirely disinterested in a conflict in which so many nations were engaged. Those who displayed sympathy, whether discreet or outspoken, towards France and her Allies, and even those whose preferences seemed uncertain or undetermined, all had a vital interest in her victory.

"Neither we nor our Allies," continued M. Poincare, "entertain prejudices or designs against any of them. They have on the other hand everything to fear from the invading and treacherous Powers which see in treaties signed by them only scraps of paper, and find a savage pleasure in the crushing of small nations."

"It is you who will give security to the nationalities living today under Germanic menace and oppression. You are the artificers of a new world; the precursors of a humanity not free."

"It is necessary that a peace imposing our terms on our vanquished enemies should restore to the provinces of which we were despoiled by violence, reconstitute dismembered France in her integrity, and offer us serious guarantees against the war madness of Imperial Germany."

## Japanese Shipbuilding.

According to an investigation made by the Japanese Department of Communications there are twenty-seven steamers, aggregating 101,480 tons, under construction in Japan. The Mitsui Bishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, is building three 7,200 tons steamers and two of 2,200 tons; the Mitsui Bishi's Kobe yard, two of 5,200 tons and Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, three of 7,200 tons and one of 4,600 tons; and the Osaka Iron Works seven of 3,200 tons. Vessels already launched but not completed are included in the above return.

was cutting down the pack and adding to the efficiency of the soldier. I am assured that Kitchener has tried to press this thing on our War Office, because he believes, and rightly believes, nothing is so good for a soldier, but it has been turned down—it has been shelved. Give it to Germany, and five millions would be in use in a month. Our British women can make it, all the material for its manufacture is obtainable in sufficient quantities here in London; we show nothing out of gear by its manufacture, and the profits go to the soldiers—the inventor wants neither money nor honours.



## TO WIN THE WAR.

## Mr. Lloyd George's Striking Disclosures.

Mr. Lloyd George has been interviewed by the editor of the *Scots*, Dr. Mario Borsa, who recently visited England. The following translation from the well-known Milan newspaper is transmitted by Reuters' Agency:—

The British Minister of Munitions started the conversation with that simple directness of manner and natural confidence of the man who knows his own mind and has no difficulty in seeing into the mind of his interlocutor. He asked me at once many questions. "Have you come from Milan?" "How are things going on in Italy?" "What is the state of public opinion?" "What is Giolitti doing?" "What about munitions?" "Are you making good progress in producing shells?"

The reader must not imagine that all this was the common manoeuvre of the man in a high and responsible position who, when speaking to a journalist, prefers asking to answering questions. Mr. Lloyd George seemed to me sincerely interested in the information and opinions he was eliciting from me, as he undoubtedly was conversant with our affairs and political situation before and after the war. I spoke freely to him on several points and he freely opened his mind.

He seemed particularly well informed as to our financial and economic position, and he entirely concurred with my view that English capitalists and merchants should not lose this opportunity of displacing German influences by getting a firm foothold in our country, and establishing with us larger commercial and financial relations.

As to our war—"Oh," said Mr. Lloyd George, "I know what your war is like. I received some time ago, from an English officer, a photograph taken on your fighting line. I could hardly believe my eyes. The photograph reproduced a moving scene among some Alpine peaks."

"To think that fighting is going on at such heights, among insuperable rocks, on eternal snows, that you are dragging your guns up there, that you have to approach your enemy by hand over hand, is something amazing. And I have been told what the Carro plateau is. Why, it is like a rocky wall which bars the gate of Italy. And your soldiers are fighting well."

"England appreciates the unconquerable tenacity which the brave Italian troops are showing, and hopes soon to congratulate them on driving the enemy from all the unoccupied territory, and to witness further triumphs of their gallantry on behalf of the Allies."

## Question of Freight.

"We always were true friends of Italy since the Garibaldian days—and now those days have come back again to you with the old glory. What I say of the country I may say of the Government. Our relations are excellent. There may be occasionally incidents and misunderstandings, but there never was and there never will be any ill-will on our side."

"Now, for instance, I know you have difficulties and misgivings as to the question of freight. But as to that you cannot blame either the Government or the nation as a whole. Why, we are experiencing the same difficulties and hardships ourselves. The rise in freight is a natural, though deplorable, consequence of the situation. There are no available ships."

"I will tell you frankly—we have perhaps made a mistake. We might have nationalised shipping as we nationalised railways at the beginning of the war. But there were difficulties. However, something must be done, and will be done, even now, and you may be sure that within reasonable limits, our Government will do all that is within its power to better things, also to the advantage of Italy."

At this point the conversation turned from Italy to Great Britain, and I asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he was pleased with the progress of munition work.

"Yes," he said, "We woke up slowly to it. But I am now perfectly satisfied with what we are doing."

## Patriotic Miners.

"We have now 2,500 factories, employing one and a half million men, and a quarter of a million women. We have adapted old plants and established new ones on modern lines. We are not only satisfying the requirements of our own army, but we are also supplying our Allies, particularly Russia. One cannot have an idea of the tremendous work going on in Britain just now unless one can see it."

"Some French journalists and politicians have come over here to inspect our factories, and they have been greatly impressed by what they have seen. We expect soon a party of Russians for the same purpose. I hope the Italians, too, will visit us. They would see with their own eyes, they would come in contact with us, and would form a better idea of how things are going on in Britain, and I am sure that many misconceptions and misapprehensions would thus be dissipated, to our common advantage."

"What people in Italy do not understand," I said, "is why the trade unions did not accept the modification of their rules as purely a measure for the war only."

Mr. Lloyd George said: "Naturally the great trade unions are jealous of their rights and customs. It was through them that the British workmen have won their industrial birthright and their liberties which they enjoy as workers; the wages they receive and the regulation of hours are the outcome of organised effort."

He counselled me not to be alarmed about the resolution of the miners. "The miners," he said, "are among the toughest fighters in the British Army, and so many were eager to enlist that we had to stop them."

The Minister of Munitions' son, by the way, Major Richard Lloyd George, is in a regiment composed almost entirely of South Wales miners. Mr. Lloyd George's second son, Lieutenant Gwilym Lloyd George, is in the same division.

"Our voluntary army," said Mr. Lloyd George, "exceeds 3,000,000 and the men now being trained and going to the front are the flower of the nation's manhood. They are the classes between 19 and 30 years of age, who are largely exhausted in the armies of the enemy. They are just coming on with us, and they are splendid material."

"I am absolutely confident," declared Mr. Lloyd George.

"But on what ground do you base your confidence?"

"First of all on the fact that now the Allies are at last taking counsel together. We have made stupid mistakes in the past, all of us, and we all suffered alike. We were acting always independently from one another. Great Britain was waging her war. So were France, Russia and Italy. Only lately we have realised the folly of such proceedings, and have steered a better course."

## What Union Means.

"There is now, through the councils we have formed, a constant exchange of views between the Allies, and all important decisions are taken by common accord. The relations between Great Britain and France are perfectly harmonious. Italy, too, is united in our councils. My friend, M. Thomas, the French Under Secretary of State for Munitions, has just suggested to me that our next meeting should take place in Rome, or in some other Italian city. I should be delighted at that if time and distance permitted. Now you know what union means. But we are and shall be stronger, not only because we are united, also because we shall have really more men and more munitions, and this is the second fact on which I base my confidence."

By next spring we shall have turned out an immense amount of munitions. We shall have for the first time in the war more than the enemy. Our superiority in men and materials will be unquestioned, and I think the war for us is beginning only now.

"We were all caught unprepared. The French, Russians and

Italians had to organise their armies. We had to create a new one. We have now three millions under arms; by the spring we shall have a million more. You have seen our soldiers. They are strong, fit and well equipped."

"Yes," I said, "I was really struck by their appearance. But what about officers?"

"Germany's Losses." "We have made them. Young men from public schools and universities do not take long to learn. They are not professional. But there are many professional officers left anywhere? I am afraid that a great many of them have been killed. Germany, too, cannot be well off by this time, as to professional officers, and not only as to that."

Her economic and financial conditions are getting worse every day. And that is the third fact on which I base my confidence. The riots in Berlin and other cities must mean something. She can still import things, but not on a scale to enable her to go on successfully for a long period. The army will be the last to feel the distress in Germany, but it, too, will feel it."

"Do you think," I asked, "there is any danger of the war ending in a military deadlock?"

"That would not be the end," he replied; "the victory must be a real and a final victory. The long line, extending to 2,000 miles, held by the enemy must be broken. You must not think of a deadlock. You must crack the nut before you get at the kernel. It may take a long time, but you must hear the crack."

Wearing down the outside by attrition is too long, and would not be a smashing and pulverising victory. The pressure on the enemy is becoming greater; they are spreading their frontiers temporarily, but they are becoming weaker in a military sense. The process of strangulation is going on, and will squeeze more and more the material resources of the enemy."

"This is a war of democracy," continued Mr. Lloyd George. "If it were not a war of democracy I would not be in it. I was against the last war in which Great Britain was engaged, but on this occasion the whole future of Democracy—in Britain, France, Russia, Italy, all over the world—is involved. It is a final test between military autocracy and political liberty."

"It is a grim struggle, but we are going to win; of that I am quite confident. The enemy has gone beyond the height of his power, and is on the down grade. We and our Allies are gaining strength every day. The Central Empires have lost their opportunity of victory, and they know it."

"Our whole country is united on the war. If there were an election now, there would not be one member returned who is against the war. I do not foresee any difficulty with regard to compulsion."

"No fewer than six millions have offered themselves for the Army. Some were unfit, many were required for munition works, for railways, for mines—national work which is just as essential as services in the field. The number who would come under compulsion was at the most 320,000, and that number is diminishing every day by enlistment."

"Make no mistake about it. Great Britain is determined to fight this war to a finish. We may make mistakes, but we do not give in. It was the obstinacy of Britain that won down Napoleon after twenty years of warfare. Allies broke away one by one, but Britain kept on. Our Allies on this occasion are just as solid and determined as we are."

## German Culture in Shanghai.

Says the *Shanghai Times* of March 4:—An example of the boasted *kultur* as practised by local Germans was seen yesterday. A number of Germans with several dogs stood near the Astor House, a cat, making its way down Whangpoo Road, was set upon by the dogs, and encouraged by their German owners, tore it to ribbons.

## MINING LEGISLATION IN CHINA.

## Necessity for New Regulations.

At the recent monthly meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, a very instructive paper entitled "Chinese Mining Legislation" was read by Mr. W. F. Collins, M.I.M.M. The subject is one of very great interest to British engineers and traders generally concerned in the industrial and commercial development of China. We therefore make the following extracts from Mr. Collins's paper:—

The area over which China claims sovereignty is approximately 4,250,000 square miles, an area nearly one-third greater than that of the United States. This field is one of the largest and most important of the undeveloped tracts of the earth's surface, and is gradually becoming available for active mining operations. The Chinese are beginning to realise that foreign mining enterprise is necessary for the country's prosperity. The opposition of the very conservative gentry class to mining by foreigners has been much weakened. Such opposition may still be stirred into activity, but much of the old aggressive spirit against foreign mining has certainly disappeared. The Government is anxious to have the friendly opinions of those foreigners best qualified to voice the requirements of engineering and finance, and it must be recognised that considerable progress has already been made towards evolving conditions which shall make mining possible throughout the country. The Powers have for years been offering China the assistance of their mining experience and financial resources to enable her to gain strength against aggression. It is hoped that she will soon give effect to the fact, now beginning to be understood, that without workable mining legislation produced promptly she can never take advantage of these offers. Any other country would not doubt enlist the services of numerous foreigners in the making of the regulations, but this is of doubtful possibility in the case of the Middle Kingdom. The present paper is an effort at constructive criticism where the reverse process would be easy. The whole subject has assumed great additional importance on account of the fact that a sequel to recent demands, China has granted to Japan rights to mine in nine districts in Manchuria, provided that the mining shall be carried out under Chinese mining regulations.

Under Art. IX of the Mackay Treaty (Brit. 1902) China undertook that she would "with all expedition and earnestness go into the whole question of mining rules," and would "reconstitute her present mining rules in such a way, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights in China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, or place foreign capital at a greater disadvantage than would be (experienced) under generally accepted foreign regulations." In the following year, China made a similar undertaking with the United States under the Shanghai Treaty.

The necessity for mining legislation on foreign lines began to be felt in China about the year 1877, when a Chinese Company was organised to work coal in Chihli Province under Governor Tong King-sing. Viceroy Li Hung-chang is said to have drawn up a set of mining regulations in 1892.

(1) In November-December, 1898, the General Bureau of Railways and Mines submitted 22 regulations dealing with mines and railways, but at the outbreak of the Boxer trouble in 1900 the position was that each province in which mining was conducted had a special mining baron and its own regulations.

(2) On March 7, 1902, a Chinese copy of "Rules and Regulations for Coal, Iron, and Metalliferous Mines," consisting of 19 articles, received the sanction of the Viceroy Pencil and was duly promulgated.

(3) In March, 1904, a revised set of 38 Temporary Regulations for the control of mining operations was approved by the Viceroy pending the compilation and publication of a volume of mining laws.

(4) In the latter part of 1907, after repeated representations from the foreign Ministers at Peking, there appeared a set of 74 Mining Regulations, accompanied by 23 Supplementary Mining Regulations, approved by the Throne. These were presumably the final form of the preliminary regulations published in 1904.

They cancelled all previous regulations, gave to the Board of Agriculture and Commerce sole control of mining affairs, and decreed the opening of a Head Mining Office in each province. Prospecting permits could be granted "only when the locally designated officers no obstruction to any already established industry, and represents no complication with other interests." One-quarter of the profits of working coal, iron and sulphur, etc., was to be paid to the provincial authorities by the miner, one-half was to be retained by the miner. The sale, exchange, or mortgage of mining property was forbidden. The prospector or miner was to give a bond in guarantee of *bona fides*, and only localised prospecting was provided for. Prospecting to a depth of 500 ft. by shafts was permitted. The safety of the proposed excavations and health of the miners were to be cared for by the local police.

This effort at solution of the problem, resembled all Chinese mining regulations which have hitherto appeared in failing to recognise that large-scale mining is usually carried out by means of companies in foreign countries and rarely by individuals.

(5) In March, 1914, the Chinese Government drew up another set of regulations, which has met with little more success than the previous efforts to prepare a workable code.

The interior of China is still completely banned by treaty to foreign residence, and until recent years, even the traveller or explorer was confronted by serious opposition. Prospecting and gathering of information by natives on behalf of foreign firms was opposed by the officials of the Manchurian regime. It is therefore necessary that, in furthering the avowed design of attracting foreign capital, any fresh regulations should make it clear that preliminary search and prospecting over large areas, whether by native or foreign companies, is to be encouraged and not hampered by insensate restrictions. Preliminary prospecting rights by miners are, according to Chinese custom, unlimited as to area. China, in framing mining regulations, has hitherto been influenced by a policy diametrically opposite to that of Great Britain and the United States. The regulations have failed to attract the foreign mining investor. There have been very few applications for mining exploration permits by foreigners, and as regards development of the mineral deposits China has made little real progress.

It is understood that the political position has made it necessary that the existing regulations be re-drafted and radically altered. The object of this paper is not to criticise the existing regulations, for they are past criticism, but rather to examine conditions and to promote criticism with a view to fitting workable regulations to the present environment. Government policy has helped to vastly improve the conditions affecting mining since the inauguration of the Chinese Republic. Western opinion can protect the Chinese Government from making mistakes in the vast work of preparing the ground for good mining legislation and can satisfy Chinese public opinion, which, knowing nothing of mining, is ever ready to assign sinister motives to the activities of its officials.

The Powers will not support mining regulations which place a foreigner at a serious disadvantage in competition with Chinese mining companies. It is inconceivable at present that foreign mining capital in volume will consent to be subject to Chinese law, and it may be taken as axiomatic that so long as foreign capital is unable to work mines in China under its own company law it will prefer to interest itself elsewhere. On account of Japanese action in Manchuria, the time is close at hand when foreign companies will be working mines in China under both Chinese regulations and extra-territoriality, entailing the use of foreign law.

## PRIZES IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

## Provisions of the Hague Convention.

The naval clauses in the Hague Neutrality Convention of 1907 include the following relating to prizes taken to neutral ports:—

Article 21.—A prize may not be brought into a neutral port except by reason of its unseaworthiness, or of the stress of weather, or of insufficiency of fuel or provisions. It must leave again as soon as the cause of its entry has ceased. If it does not do so, the neutral Power shall give it notice to leave immediately, and in the event of its not complying therewith, the neutral Power shall use the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew and intern the crew placed on board by the captor.

Article 22.—The neutral Power shall also release any prize which has been brought in not in accordance with the conditions laid down in article 21.

Article 23.—A neutral Power may allow access to its ports and roadsteads to prizes, whether escorted or not, when they have been brought there to be left in sequestration pending the decision of a prize court. It may have the prize conducted to any other of its ports. If the prize is escorted by a ship of war, the officers and men placed on board by the captor are allowed to go on board the escorting ship. If the prize is navigating alone, the personnel placed on board is set at liberty.

relating to persons. It will then find itself favoured in some respects as to competition with Chinese mining enterprise. If mining revenue were properly administered in China, the funds now paid as taxes by the existing mines would amply suffice for the expenses of a highly efficient Bureau of Mines and some sort of organisation in the provinces. The Chinese mining industry only requires simple laws and good administration to develop native activity enormously.

The principle of ownership of underlying minerals by the State or by the owner of the surface is of extreme importance in determining whether a single tax has to be paid to the State or whether additional taxes to private owners and land tax must be paid. Mining taxation in China has always been exceedingly ill-administered, and the small importance attributed to mining has resulted in great want of co-ordination in the collection of mining taxes. The Mining Bureau is starved because revenues derived from mining go to the Maritime Customs, the Board of Finance, or provincial exchequers. Mining concerns in the provinces are often able to secure exemption from mining taxes, with the result that many mines pay no production taxes, though prosperous. The principle adopted by Chinese officials in the past has been to cause the mine to pay a fixed yearly sum in lieu of taxes. One of the subjects for which regulations are most necessary is the import and storing of explosives, but this is not provided for by the mining regulations. China will not succeed in attracting foreign mining capital until she realises that so long as the mining companies pay royalties and miners' rights are reasonably safeguarded the mines must be left as far as possible to work out their own salvation. Restrictive legislation in the case of an industry which has not yet come into being is worse than useless. Neither the prospector, the miners, nor the mine inspector can honestly carry out the duties so needlessly assigned to him, and the wide powers of making trouble given to the inspectors allow room for an infinity of abuses. Unnecessary legislation is likely to lead to lawsuits, entailing expense, trouble, and delay.

Prospecting is not only unremunerative in itself, but a great expense, for which returns are impossible until true mining has started. The prospector should be encouraged in every way possible, especially if he is a scientific man who will publish the geological and other knowledge obtained in prospecting.—*Eastern Engineering.*

## HOW LONG?

## The Zeppelin Terror.

"A Zeppelin raid by six or seven air-ships," is quite the official report, "took place last night over the Eastern and North-Eastern and Midland Counties." No considerable damage has been reported as yet, and we hope that none has occurred. Nevertheless, we await the "further statement" which is promised with some impatience. It would appear that the ostensible object of the raid, and the excuse which will doubtless be put forward for it, was an attack upon some of the munition areas. But though the Germans would congratulate themselves hugely if they had succeeded in destroying a munition factory or two, they would be almost as pleased if their bombs had killed any considerable number of innocent non-combatants, and had thus carried out the maxim of "frightfulness" in which they so firmly believe. That we should be attacked as soon as the weather permitted the Zeppelins to undertake a voyage, has been known to everyone for many weeks past, and we commend the promptitude with which arrangements were made in the Metropolis to minimise the danger to the public, had bombs been dropped over the London area. But we should like to be assured that British aeroplanes were scouting in the air as soon as the news of the impending arrival of the Zeppelins reached the authorities, and that somewhat more seriously offensive measures than the calling out of the special constables were taken. We are quite aware that the difficulties of air-defence are very great, and we should be the last to grumble, if it turned out that our aeroplanes failed to locate the enemy's airships after a rigorous search. That might very well happen without the least blame to anyone. What would be thoroughly unsatisfactory would be to learn that our aeroplanes were not in the sky till the raiders had come and gone.

We have no reason to suppose that to have been the case, and unless, to our regret, we hear the contrary, we shall assume that our airmen were as much on the alert and took measures as strenuous as their colleagues in Paris. But we do not hear that any Zeppelins were brought down either by gun fire or by aeroplane attack, and the moral of this raid, as of the others, seems to be that unless the Zeppelins make for some quarter where special preparations have been undertaken for their reception, we have practically no defence against them. Since it is obviously impossible to cover the whole of Great Britain with such preparations, the use of other means to restrain the activities of the airships once more becomes imperative. Air raid must be countered by air raid, frightfulness by frightfulness. The Germans understand no other argument, and since Zeppelins seem able to come and go with impunity—a fact for which no blame whatever is to be attached to the authorities or to any of the Services—the only way to prevent these raids is to retort in kind. The Germans would very soon get tired of dropping bombs over the Eastern and North-Eastern and Midland Counties if they knew that the certain consequence would be the appearance of British aeroplanes over the crowded cities of the Rhineland. In the early days of the war, one who then held high office in the Government, pointed to the raid upon Düsseldorf as a proof that reprisals could be taken "to any extent desired." We have no reason to suppose that he was wrong then, or that the same facilities are not open to us now. The Government may be reluctant to take the unpleasant risk of slaughtering non-combatants. It is their plain duty to put all such sentiment behind them. The Germans have done so, and are proud of it. Englishmen will do it with reluctance, but the cruel necessity, a necessity forced upon us by the enemy, must be faced. The French are rightly demanding reprisals for the attack on Paris. How long must we wait to hear that our own Government have sternly made up their minds that every German city within reach shall learn what aerial bombardment means?—*Globe.*



# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**M O T H E R S !**  
**YOU CANNOT TRIFLE WITH BABY'S**  
**HEALTH.**

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR  
MOTHER'S MILK IS  
FRESH, PURE AND WHOLESOME  
COW'S MILK.

PRODUCED UNDER STRICT HYGIENIC  
CONDITIONS, SUCH AS OBTAIN  
ON OUR FARMS.

**BEWARE OF INFERIOR MILK.**



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916

### COMPANY REPORT.

#### Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

The report of the directors of the above company, for presentation at the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., is as follows:—

The directors have pleasure in presenting their twenty-seventh annual report and statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

Working Account for 1915 has a credit balance of Tls. 490,311.02 as compared with Tls. 470,069.48 for 1914. Gross rents are increased by Tls. 29,365.98. Running expenses by Tls. 13,271.29, leaving a net increase in rents of Tls. 16,094.69. Interest Account is again reduced by Tls. 20,898.78. The increase in running expenses is partly due to the increase in the Company's developed properties, but more particularly to the damage caused by burst water pipes during the exceptional spell of cold weather early in the year.

Reserve Fund remains at Tls. 1,583,054.72.

Reserve Fund for Equalisation of Dividends is increased to Tls. 208,000 by the addition of Tls. 50,000 passed to that Account at the last Annual General Meeting.

Improvements and Renewals Account has been credited with Tls. 53,372, being interest on undeveloped land for last year and debited with Tls. 39,185.71, being the cost of various renewals and improvements carried out during the year.

Profit and Loss Account shows the net profits on sales of property, Tls. 277,470.48. Premia on Debentures Tls. 4,018 as against Tls. 11,422 last year and on the debit side the transfers authorised at the last meeting. The balance of Tls. 565,516.38 the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

Topsy's final dividend of 6 per cent (making 12 per cent for the year) ...	Tls. 234,000.00
To pay a bonus of Tl. 1 per share (2 per cent) ...	78,000.00
Transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account ...	50,867.02
Transfer to Equalisation of Dividend Account ...	150,000.00
Carry forward to new account ...	48,849.36
<b>Tls. 565,516.38</b>	

Capital Account.—The total Book Costs of Estates is Tls. 3,311,487.65 as compared with Tls. 7,947,988.48 last year. Increases and decreases in Estates costs other than interest on undeveloped land are as follows:—

Will's Estate No. 1.—The rebuilding of a small part of the Estate was completed.

Chung Hoong Estate No. 2.—A small piece of land near Pardon Road has been purchased and a part of the purchase price paid. A small plot of land at the corner of Boone and North Honan Roads has been sold to the Municipal Council for a market. A considerable number of the old Chinese bungalows have been pulled down and an improved Chinese house built.

Broadway Estate No. 10 has been added to by purchase of B. O. Lot 8429.

Pao-shan Estate No. 13.—Small purchases of land have been made to connect up existing lots. The development of the Dixwell Road district has been continued. B. O. Pao-shan Lot 140 has been sold.

Tongshan Road Estate No. 18 has been added to by the purchase of B. O. Lots 2869, 3594 and 3595.

Jessfield Estate No. 21 has been added to by the purchase of B. O. Lot 8140 and certain small strips to square off other lots and by the final payments on account of new buildings.

Zang Pang Estate No. 25.—Final payments on account of new buildings have been made.

Szechuen Road Estate No. 29.—Calatrall Lot 104 Central was acquired during the year, a part was re-sold almost immediately and the whole of the proceeds of the sale written off against the Capital cost of the Estate.

Sundry Mortgage Loans show a decrease of Tls. 484,215.13.

Director.—Mr. E. C. Pearce retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove retires, but offers himself for re-election.

E. JENNER HOGG,  
Chairman.

#### List of Estates.

The list of the company's estates on December 31, 1915, was as follows:—

Will's Estate No. 1.—Situated on the North Bank of the Szechuen Creek and adjoining the Woonang Road, Broadway and Astor Roads.

Chung Hoong Estate No. 2.—Is situated in the vicinity of Quinson Square, Pardon, Boone and Haining Roads.

Hanbury Road Estate No. 5.—Is situated on the Hanbury and Yuenlong Roads.

Jinke Estate No. 6.—Is situated on the Jinke, Peking and Szechuen Roads.

Hongkew Creek Estate No. 8.—Is situated on the Kashing and Dixwell Roads in the vicinity of the Hongkew Creek and Saw Gin Kiang.

Estate No. 9.—Is situated on the East Yuhang Road.

Broadway Estate No. 10.—Is situated on the Broadway, East of Kungting Road.

Pao-shan Estate No. 13.—Is situated on the North Szechuen Road Extension and Dixwell Road Extension.

Yangtze-poo Estate No. 14.—Is situated on the Yangtze-poo and Macgregor Roads.

Ferry Road Estate No. 16.—Is situated on the Nanyang Road, West Ferry Road.

Great Western Road Estate No. 17.—Is situated on the South side of Great Western Road, West of Avenue Paulan.

Tongshan Road Estate No. 18.—Is situated on the Tongshan Road, East of Alcock Road.

Chaofoong Road Estate No. 19.—Is situated on the Chaofoong Road and Broadway.

Jessfield Estate No. 20.—Is situated on the Jessfield and Connaught Roads.

Jessfield Estate No. 21.—Is situated on the Jessfield Road in the vicinity of the Loh Chia Pang.

Yssee Road Estate No. 22.—Is situated on the Great Western Road, East of Yates Road.

Chusan Road Estate No. 24.—Is situated on the Chusan and Tongshan Roads.

Zang Pang Estate No. 26.—Is situated on the South of 'Great Western Road' in the vicinity of Hardoon Road.

Estate No. 27.—Is situated on the Yulin Road, East of Macgregor Road.

Mohawk Road Estate No. 28.—Is situated near the Race Club.

Szechuen Road Estate No. 29.—Is situated on the Szechuen Road, South of Foochow Road.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### OUR GROWING ARMY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
The Army Estimates provide for a personnel of four million men, exclusive of the Dominion troops and the British troops in India.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE DRINK PROBLEM.

March 10, 1.45 p.m.  
Mr. Lloyd George told a Temperance deputation that the drink restrictions had caused a decrease of 40 per cent. in drunkenness. He believed that the people, before the war was ended, would realise that the future of the Empire depended on a settlement of the drink question.

#### THE RUSSIANS.

More Enemy Attacks Repulsed.  
(Havas Telegram.)

March 9.  
The Russians progressed South of Poneje railway line. They repulsed attacks in Olyk region and also in Lower Strypa, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

#### IN THE NEAR EAST.

Russians Occupy Semehor.

March 9.  
The Russians have occupied Semehor, in Persia.

### TELEGRAMS.

SHR L. S. JAMESON.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"

London, Received, March 11.

Sir Leander Starr Jameson, President of the British South Africa Company, has been operated on for kidney trouble. A second operation is necessary.

#### OBITUARIES.

London, Received, March 11.

The death is announced of Captain Bond Shelton, a survivor of the Birkenhead.

The death is also announced of Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.

#### THE SITUATION IN CHINA

The Capture of Suifu.

Peking, March 5.  
The Government troops made a surprise attack on Suifu on March 1 and after capturing all the surrounding defended points, entered the town on March 2, the rebels retreating to the right bank of the Yangtze.

The main force of the rebels (writes a North China Daily News correspondent) was concentrated near Nanchi, where the fighting was more or less continuous, and reinforcements could not be moved in time to meet the unexpected development at Suifu. A detachment of the Government force has crossed the Yunnan border and occupied Poyai. It is reported that the want of military success of the rebel forces has discouraged the leaders in Yunnan.

Peking, March 4.—An official telegram from Brigade Commander Feng Yu-huang states that on the 1st he attacked Suifu which was held by over 2,000 rebels and about 1,000 local bandits, who offered a stubborn resistance and also put up a strong defence on Kuan-tou-shan and Unsho-shan.

The Government troops fought valiantly day and night, advancing step by step and capturing, in succession, many strategic points. At dawn on the 2nd, they advanced along the left bank of the river and took all the important positions held by the enemy.

The rebels suffered heavily. Over 50 prisoners were taken with numerous rifles and quantities of supplies. The Government troops lost over 100 men killed and wounded. All the rebels have fled from Suifu.

#### ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Inspector Macdonald charged a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with, on March 10th by means of a forged money order, attempting to obtain the sum of \$350 from the Kum Shan Bank, 35, Bonham Street.

Mr. Preston appeared to defend. Inspector Macdonald said that at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a man came into the bank and placed the letter produced on the counter, leaving immediately without speaking to anyone. The accountant opened the letter and thought it was unusual in character as it purported to be from the head office at Kongmun saying that a man named Chung Sun Wei had deposited \$350 there in 20 cents pieces. At about 12.30 the defendant came into the shop and said he was Chung Sun Wei and produced a receipt saying he wanted to redeem it. He asked for the money in bank notes, as he had no bag in which he could carry the small money. After defendant had signed the book, accountant sent for the police and defendant was arrested. He was employed by a clansman at 172, Wing Lok Street, as a shop coolie, earning \$2 per month. The chop on the note was not genuine. No enquiries had yet been made at Kongmun. Inspector Macdonald added that as the offence was an indictable one and on account of defendant's youth, he had added the second charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences so that His Worship, if the case were proved, could deal with him.

A week's formal remand was granted, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

#### Theft from Money Changers.

For stealing \$8 from a money changer's stall at West Point, a Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning.

#### War Charities Fund Committee.

The following gentlemen have joined the above Committee:—Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. J. M. Basto, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. A. M. Soares.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks, the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Bellicia Girls' School; \$25.

#### Supposed Murder.

A discovery was made by Sergeant Arts yesterday of the body of a Chinese male, aged about 43, in the stream on the east side of Stanley Road and Wong Nei Chong Gap, about three hundred yards away from the road. The deceased had a large wound in the throat and five stab wounds on the body. It is apparently a case of murder. On the body was found a key of the Mee Lee boarding house, 119, Connaught Road Central. The body was first discovered by three forestry workers. The police are prosecuting enquiries.

#### Penalty for Attempted Bribery.

When a Chinese was arrested by an Indian Sergeant at West Point for obstruction, he offered the Sergeant a bribe of \$1.20, and as a consequence, he was charged before Mr. Hazeland this morning, both with obstruction and for offering the bribe. For the first offence he was fined \$7 and for the second \$25 or one month's hard labour. The amount of the bribe was also ordered to be forfeited.

#### Kidnapping.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the kidnapping of a boy aged eight years. It appeared that the mother of the boy, who is a widow, and who had come down from the country, took up her residence at 12, Bridges Street, at which the defendant also lived. It is alleged that the man took the boy on the 8th inst. on board the Sui Hong, which was due to leave early on the morning of the 9th. A watchman on board the boat found the boy asleep on the middle deck covered up with a piece of matting, with the defendant squatting close by. The case was referred to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for instructions to prosecute.

#### Victoria Theatre.

A most attractive programme was offered at the Victoria last night, two new sets of war pictures and some high-class Pathé comics filling the first half. The crowded condition of the theatre was in itself an immense testimony to the popularity of the Melbournes, who re-opened there last night and whose show filled the second half of the programme. They had new songs and new jokes to offer, as well as a new and most amusing musical sketch, "Caroline." The Melbournes are giving a matinee next Wednesday, when there will be a repeat performance of "Ay Ay, Captain!"

#### Police Reserve.

Another route march was carried out yesterday evening by the Police Reserve, each company turning up in well-nigh full strength. The corps was under command of Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) but the Hon. the Captain Superintendent and Mr. E. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., were also present, the former taking the salute when the men were dismissed at Queen's Statue Square. A new feature of the march was the presence of mounted police, the ponies behaving remarkably well although still unused to the Band. At West Point, the men were allowed to fall out for refreshments, which were generously provided by some local Chinese gentlemen.

### FORGED CHEQUES.

#### Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Defrauded.

Within the last few days, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been defrauded of no less than \$8,000 by means of a forged signature.

The facts of the case are that cheques, bearing what appeared to be the signature of a prominent business gentleman, were handed over the counter for cashing and, thinking that they were genuine, the official to whom they were presented, paid out the money. It was later found that the signature was a forged one. It appears that the cheques were taken from a book which had been issued to a firm in which one of the man concerned with the forgery had been engaged. In connection with the affair, an arrest has been made by the Police, this being a man who was only let out of gaol a few days ago after serving a term of imprisonment for attempting to defraud the same Bank.

It is thought that three men were involved in the plot, but, so far, the other two seem to have got away and have not, at the time of writing, been arrested.

### THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

#### Last Evening's Results.

Play was continued in the tennis tournament yesterday, the following being the results:—

Open Championship Singles.—Mr. A. H. Crook beat Mr. Jose M. de J. Lopez—3-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Singles, "B"—Mr. R. E. Marial (ows 15/3) beat Mr. J. Syme Thom-on (ows 15/3) 6-1, 6-2.

Handicap Singles, "A"—Mr. S. E. Green (ows 30) beat Mr. C. L. Cooper Hunt (ows 3/3) 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Mrs. Lambert and Mr. G. W. Sewell (ows 3/6) beat Mrs. Greaves and Mr. J. R. Greaves 6-1, 6-3.

Among those games which have been fixed for Monday are several in the Championship Singles. Capt. Milner Jones will meet Mr. Wong Po-king, the other games being:—Mr. H. Hancock v. Mr. Y. C. Chow, and Mr. N. E. Keat v. Rev. C. L. Cooper. Hunt.

In the Handicap Doubles Messrs. A. A. Claxton and G. W. Sewell (scratch) will meet Mr. G. A. Pentreath and Dr. Glaxier (receive 3/6), and in the Mixed Doubles Miss Wilkinson and Mr. S. H. Dodwell (ows 4/6) will play Mrs. J. L. McPherson and Mr. J. R. Wood (receive 2/6), whilst Mrs. Forsyth and Mr. L. N. Murphy (ows 1/6) will meet Mrs. Crawford and Mr. F. Sutton (receive 3/6).

#### Enjoyable Whist Drive.

Promoted by Mr. Pownsey, R.N., an enjoyable whist drive was held at the R. N. Canteen Theatre, last night, and there were 36 tables. The winners were as follows:—Ladies—1, Mrs. Dean; 2, Mrs. F. W. Black; 3, Mrs. Bolton; hidden number, Mrs. Consins. Gentlemen—1, Mr. J. Hicks (S.B.A.); 2, Mr. Roby; 3, Mr. Atkinson; hidden number, Mr. Oxtier.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

#### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary Meeting of THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That after the word "Company" in the 16th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 8th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Dated this 11th day of March, 1916. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

#### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 32ND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th March, to SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, both days inclusive. SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1916.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

at Shamene, Canton.  
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1916

commencing at 11 a.m. at Messrs. Arncliffe Karberg & Co's godowns, Shamene, Canton.

1 Remington Marine Oil Engine (6 H.P.)

2 Electric Motors (6 H.P. and 12 H.P.)

1 Switchboard.

1 Dynamo

1 Searchlight

88 Knitting Machines.

1 Special Knitting Machine.

8 Hat sewing machines.

2 Silk Looms.

1 Towel Looms.

22 Cash boxes.

1 Horse gear pump.

1 Duplex Discharge pump.

6 Emery Grinders.

55 Tobacco knives.

6 Desk Fans.

38 Bales Yarn (12s and 16s).

33 Cases Claret.

On view from Saturday the 18th inst.

Terms: Hongkong banknotes on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.



of all it made in so-called "normal" years, could be subject of an additional 15 per cent.



## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Market Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest 14th May.	1915. Lowest 14th May.	Last Dividend and Date
	<b>Banks.</b>								
\$785	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 845	5% div. 730 a. div.
\$711/10/-	Marine Insurance.								
\$422 1/2	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	4% 1915. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
\$182 1/4	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	1914. Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
\$975	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$980. \$855. Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
\$73 3/4	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/4	Jan.	\$270. 225. Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
	<b>Fire Insurance.</b>								
\$162	China Fire Ins. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	163. \$9 for 1913.
\$415	H'kong Fire Ins. Co. Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420. 385. \$27 for 1913.
	<b>Shipping.</b>								
\$132 1/4	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	35	Mar.	27 1/4	Nov.	133. 45. \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15.
\$18	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23. 18. Final of \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.15.
\$185	Indo-China Combined	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	183. 96. 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year ending 30.6.15.
\$136	Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	183. 96. 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year ending 30.6.15.
\$49	Deferred Preferred	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	183. 96. 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year ending 30.6.15.
\$98/-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	97 1/2. 82 1/2. Interim of 2 1/2 (Coupon No. 25) making 7 1/2 for 1915.
\$39	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	40. 32. \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15.
\$142	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	95 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	141 1/2. \$3 for 1915.
\$44	Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46. 27 1/2. \$3 for 1915.
	<b>Mining.</b>								
\$30/-	Kailan Mining Adm'n.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2. 30 1/2. Interim of 1 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5).
\$33.30	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4. 3 1/4. 1/2 for 1909.
\$27 1/2	Tromch Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2. 25 1/2. Interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15.
\$5/-	Ural Caspians	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41. 37 1/2. 1/- interim 1915.
	<b>Docks, Wharves, &amp;c.</b>								
\$71 1/4	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2. 68. \$3.50 for year 1915.
\$109	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	109. 57. \$3 dividend for year 1914.
\$104	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	65 1/2. 49 ex div. Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15.
\$65 1/2	Shai & H'kw. W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2. 80. Tls. 5 for 1914.
\$90	Shai & H'kw. W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2. 80. Tls. 5 for 1914.
	<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>								
\$124	Anglo French Lands	13,000	\$100	\$100	128	July	120	Dec.	116. 108. Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14.
\$112 1/2	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116. 108. \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.15.
\$104	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111. 108. \$3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.15.
\$65 1/2	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	94	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2. 6.30. 32 cents for year 1915.
\$37 1/2	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40. 40. \$2 1/2 for 1915.
\$107	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106. 101. Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15.
\$87	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	86. 70. \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.15.
\$99	H'kong Central Estate	10,000	\$100	all	100	Jan.	103	Nov.	100. \$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15.
	<b>Cotton Mills.</b>								
\$147 1/2	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	180. 135. Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15.
\$123	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	17. 13. Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15.
\$71	Laon Kung Mow	40,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89. 80. Tls. 12 for 1913.
\$91	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105. 90. Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15.
	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>								
\$54	Yangtze Pools	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	—	6 1/2. 5 1/2. Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15.
\$104	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$19	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10.35. 10. 85 cents for 1914.
\$4.60	China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4. 4 1/4. 5% for year ending 28.2.06.
\$9.30	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10. 8.00. 70 cts. for 1915.
\$30	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34. 31. \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15.
\$10.15	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11. 6.70. 50 cts. for 1914.
\$44	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45. 39. \$2.00 per share for 1914.
\$130	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/4	July	174	Dec.	190. 184. Interim of \$2 account 1915.
\$38	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	39. 25. Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15.
\$5.60	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	6 1/4. 4.80. \$10 for 1914.
\$38 1/2	Langkats	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42. 36 1/2. Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913.
\$10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9	June	10. 9. 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15.
85 cts.	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	\$1	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec.	81. 80 cts. 4. 5. \$1.50 for 1910.
\$4	Philippines Ltd.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4. 5. None.
\$5	H. Price & Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	20. 20. None.
\$20	Societe des Pulpes et Papieries du Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	31. 3.00. 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15.
\$34 1/2	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	31. 16. \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1915.
\$15 1/2	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18. 16. \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1915.
\$7	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90. 6 1/2. 60 cts. for 1914.
\$6 1/2	William Powell, Limited	11,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7. 5 1/2. 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14.
\$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29. 29. \$1.50 for 1914.

WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY, Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MON. FRIDAY 1916.  
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."  
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 10, state:—  
There has been a steady demand for both Shipping and Industrial Shares since the issue of our last report, and a considerable business has been transacted for cash and time deliveries, chiefly adjustments for March settlement account, which is now practically complete.

Bar Silver is quoted at 27d per oz. for ready delivery.  
Exchange on London opened to-day at 111 1/2 T.T. on Shanghai 72 1/2 T.T. and at 73 1/2 for 3 d/s bills.  
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are slightly easier at \$785 after sales.  
Marine Insurance.—Cantons are wanted at \$422 1/2. North Chinas have buyers in the North at Tls. 182 1/2. Unions are steady at \$975 after sales. Yangtzes can be placed at \$250 or 73.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are in demand at \$162 and Hongkong Fires at the improved rate of \$415.  
Shipping.—Douglases continued firm throughout the week and close with buyers at \$133. Indo-Chinas have again been an active market; at the close there are buyers of the Deferred at \$136. Preferred have been done at \$48, \$43 1/2 and \$49. Combined shares are wanted \$125 nominal. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats were sold at \$17 1/2, \$17 1/2 and \$18, closing with further buyers at \$18. Star Ferries have been booked at \$39 and more shares are wanted.

Oils.—Langkats are steady at Tls. 38 1/2 after sales at Tls. 39 and Tls. 38 1/2. Shells Transports have buyers at 98/- Ural Caspians are offering at 34 1/2.

Refineries.—There are buyers of China Sugars at \$142 cash and \$145 March. Lurons; a fair business has been done at advancing rates from \$39 to \$44 cash and equivalent rates forward, closing with buyers at \$43.

Mining.—There are buyers of Tromch at 27 1/2. Kailans can be placed at 30 1/2. Ranges are obtainable at \$31. The output for the past four weeks was 1,145 cwt. of gold and the annual clean up 984 cwt. of gold.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$72 and \$71 1/2, closing steady. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue to advance; business has been done at various rates cash and forward from \$103 to \$109, closing with buyers at \$109 for the old. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 63 1/2. Hongkong Wharves are steady at Tls. 93.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are quiet at \$99. Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$104. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$64. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$112 1/2. Kowloon Lands are unchanged at \$37 1/2. West Point has buyers at \$87.

Cotton Mills.—There are buyers of Ewo at Tls. 147 1/2, Kung Yik at Tls. 13 1/2, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 91, and Yangtze Pools at Tls. 57 1/2 after sales at the rate.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneo at \$104. China Providents at \$9.30, Dairy Farms at \$30. Electrics at \$14, Ropes at \$30. Low Level Trams at \$5.60, Peak Trams (old) at \$10, Union Waterboats at \$15, Watson's at \$7 and Wm. Powells at \$5 1/2.

There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$4.60, Cements at \$10; and Hongkong Ice at \$180.

## NOTICES.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI

## KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASIMA COAL, YAMAGUCHI, YAMAGUCHI,  
MOTANI, NAGAZAKI, SATO, SHIRANE,  
HISAI and KAWAYAMA Coaleries.

AGENTS FOR  
SAKITO AND OTSUKI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE.—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOI, KANAGAWA, YAMAGUCHI, OTSUKI, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, LOS ANGELES, HONGKONG, HANKOW, PEKING and CANTON.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."

Coder: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed. West-Union.

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co., LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE—Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including—

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.

China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic & Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils and Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2 to 5% Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Established 1814)

25, ARNOLD LANE, LONDON E.C. Cable Address: "Assured" London.

FREE TO ALL SUPPLIERS

THE NEW FRANCHISE SYSTEM

THE NEW FRANCHISE SYSTEM

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THE NEW FRANCHISE SYSTEM

## EXCHANGE.

Saturday, 11th March, 1916.

## SELLING.

T.T.	111 1/2
Demand	111 1/2
30 d/s	111 1/2
60 d/s	111 1/2
4 m/s	111 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	72 1/2
T.T. Singapore	82 1/2
T.T. Japan	92
T.T. India	144 1/2
Demand India	144 1/2
T.T. San F'co & N.Y.	46 1/2
T.T. Java	108 1/2
T.T. Manila	Nom.
T.T. France	2 1/2
Demand Paris	2 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2
30 d/s. S'ney & M.	47 1/2
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	47 1/2
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	2 1/2
6 m/s. France	2 1/2

Demand Germany	46 1/2
Demand New York	46 1/2
T.T. Bombay	144 1/2
Demand Bombay	144 1/2
T.T. Calcutta	144 1/2
Demand Calcutta	144 1/2
Demand Manila	93
Demand Singapore	82 1/2
On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	3 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	79 1/2 prem.
Sovereign	10 1/2
Gold Leaf per oz.	56.90
Bar Silver per oz.	57

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	16 3/4
Chinese	10	15
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	8 3/4
Hongkong	10	8 3/4

## BANKS.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

## HEAD OFFICE:

60, Wall Street, New York.

## LONDON OFFICE:

36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

## CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

## RESERVE FUNDS \$2,100,000

## (U.S. Gold) \$7,450,



## GEO. P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 14th & 15th March, 1916** commencing at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, at Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.'s Store, 100, 101 & 102, Road.

**Large Quantity of Russian Tarred Hemp Rope and Bolt Rope (from 1 1/2" to 5")**  
Also  
Russian Leadlines and White lines, Tarred Spur Yarn, Dioxins Graphite Paint, Varnish, Boot-topping Paint, Fairbank Scales (1,000 to 1,500 lbs. capacity and kilo weight), Asbestos Fibre and Slates, Brake Pumps, Alladin Lamps, Packing, Sugar, Lead, Spirits of Tar, Rubber Belting, Cork Fenders, Galvanized Iron, Thimbles and Clews, Galvanized Iron Patent Folding Anchors, Iron and Steel Wire Rope (1 1/2" to 5"), Cotton Waste, Sail Cloth and Duck, Brass Valves, Tees and Couplings, etc., etc.

80 Casks Engine, Cylinder and Motor Oil.  
48 Dozen Assorted Filter Bottles.  
On view from Friday the 10th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
—GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1916.

## NOTICES.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$6.60 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$6.80 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central  
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market).

KWONG YUEN.

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

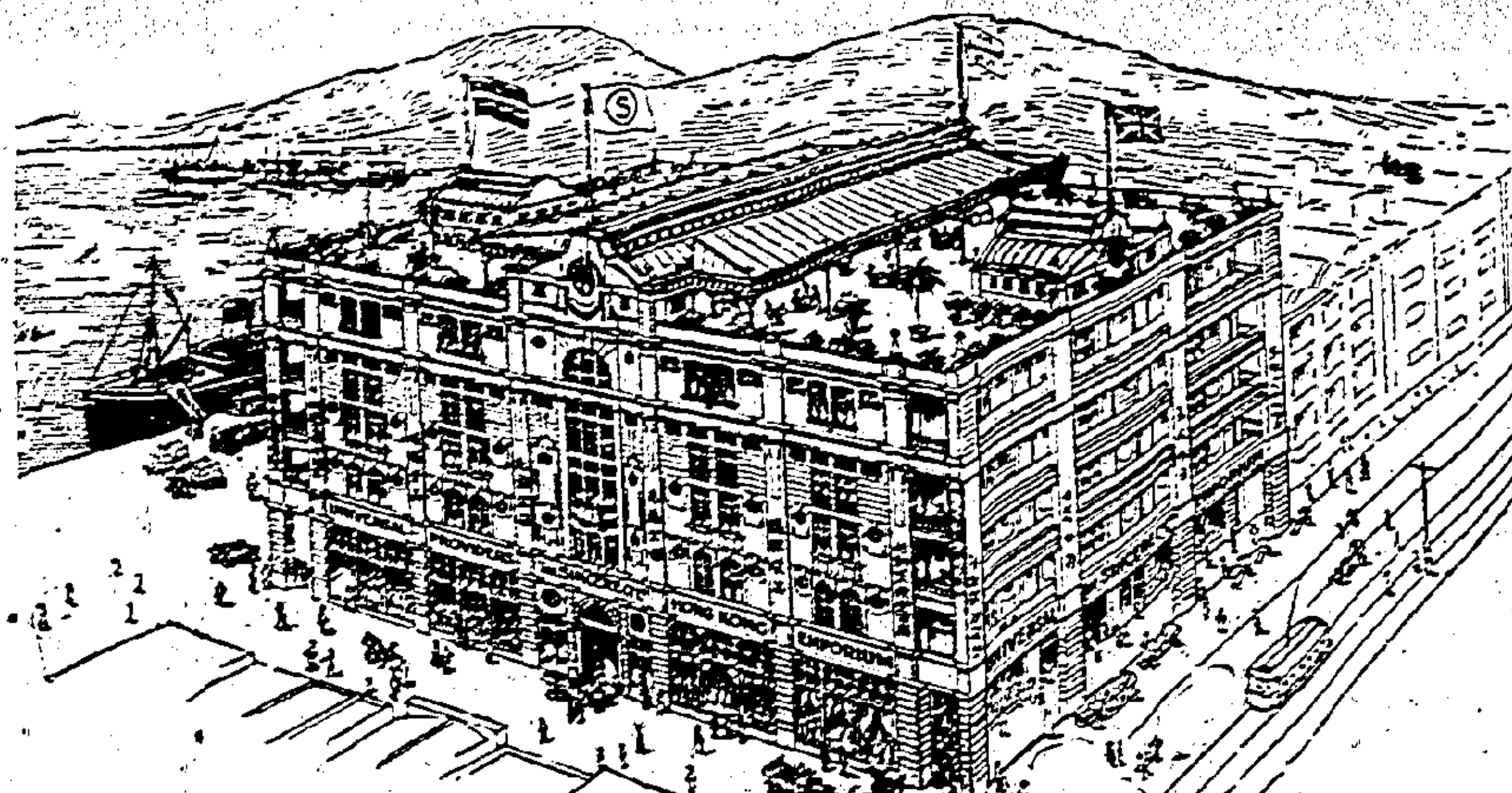
Black Panther at Kuala Lumpur.  
Two Malay shikars recently secured a black panther at the 7th mile, Gombak Road, bringing it into Kuala Lumpur strapped on the back of a bicycle, in order to obtain the \$15 reward, says the Malay Mail.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

# NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-polishing. No brush required. Also in 28oz tin for brass boots, shoes, etc. Applied with sponge attached to the bottle. Gives an instantaneous lustre and clean finish, which lasts a week or of dry weather. It can be washed off with plain water. Does not injure leather or soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., LONDON, S.W.2, ENGL.



# THE SINCERE CO.

## UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

## THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE

KNOWN TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.  
REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE. TEL. 1947 AND 195

LIST OF PASSENGERS  
EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. steamer Khiva. From London Feb. 5.—To Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Flower and child, Miss Kent To Shanghai; Miss Gaynor, Miss Forshaw, Miss E. Reingham—To Hongkong; Miss Dawson, Mr. Haig.

Per P. and O. steamer Mooltan. From London February 19.—To Shanghai; Rev. Lowen, Rev. and Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Pachtman, Mr. Lower, To Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Woolley and family Mrs. Witchell and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Long and 2 children, Master and Miss Thornhill, Mr. Black.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Fushimi Maru. From London, January 22.—To Yokohama; Mr. A. Lind-say-Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lewis, Mr. Kitada, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Argall, Mr. R. H. Rickaby, Mr. Hagivara, Mr. Y. Sawaki, Miss Salvesen, Mr. Mitsukuri, Mr. Duncan, Mr. H. F. Knott, Dr. Samaki, Dr. T. Oshima, Mr. M. Kuwabara, Mr. M. Otsuka, 22 Japanese Red Cross Nurses, Mr. J. H. Pibel, Mr. and Mrs. Takizawa, To Kobe; Mr. T. Tanaka, Mrs. G. E. Hutchinson, To Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Neill and 2 children, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Callinan, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Sparham, Miss A. Cameron, Mr. D. M. Thorpe, Lieut. Lisfray, Miss I. Loxton, Mr. W. Kong, Mr. Loise, To Hongkong; Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Mr. T. B. Partridge, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. K. M. Cumming, Mr. G. Nuttall.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Katori Maru. From London, March.—To Yokohama; Miss E. Makeham, Mrs. Morris To Kobe; Rev. and Mrs. Foxley, Mr. Y. Ishii, Mr. K. Tanaka, Rev. Buncombe, Miss Buncombe, To Shanghai; Miss Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Hughes and 2 children, To Hongkong; Mr. Batt, Mrs. H. Crampton-Furness, Dr. Sanders.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Kamo Maru. From London, March.—To Yokohama; Mrs. Measer, Bishop and Mrs. Lea, Mr. K. Endo, Miss B. M. Lewis, To Kobe; Mrs. Roebuck, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and Master K. Bradbury, To Shanghai; Miss E. J. Anderson, Miss H. L. Blewchamp, Mrs. E. A. Packman, Mrs. E. C. McMorris, Miss C. A. M. Kirk To Hongkong; Mrs. Alabaster and Miss D. Alabaster, Miss M. Gray, Rev. C. E. Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 3 children, Miss S. Harvey.

## POST OFFICE.

Duty may now be prepaid on parcels for Australia. Particulars may be obtained at the parcel counter of the G. P. O.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—  
Nankin Tientsin  
Fushimi Maru

## MAILS DUE.

Shanghai, Shantung, 12th March  
Europe (via Negapatam), Fushimi Maru, 12th March  
Australia, Empire, 14th March

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 11th March, 2 p.m.  
Saigon.—Per CHEFOO, 11th Mar. 3 p.m.  
Saigon.—Per FAUSANG, 11th March, 2 p.m.  
Rangoon, India via Calcutta.—Per KAGA M., 11th March, 4 p.m.  
Swatow, Shanghai & North China.—Per KWONGSANG, 11th March, 5 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Soerabaya).—Per LUCHOW, 11th March, Registration 415 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.  
[Shanghai Br. P.O. closes, 15th Mar.]  
Port Bayard.—Per CHONGVA, 11th March, 5 p.m.  
Saigon.—Per TELEMACHUS, 11th Mar. 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Hongkong.—Per MYOONSAN MARU, 12th March, 9 a.m.  
Chinwangta.—Per JINJU M., 12th Mar. 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiwan.—Per DAIGI M., 12th March, 9 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki.—Per NIKKO M., 12th March, 9 a.m.  
Swatow.—Per CHUSAN, 12th March, 9 a.m.  
Swatow & Bangkok.—Per QUARTA, 12th March, 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 13th March.

Tientsin.—Per SHENGKING, 13th Mar., 11 a.m.  
Japan via Moji.—Per BANRI M., 13th March, 8 a.m.  
Saigon.—Per TAINSANG, 13th March, 1 p.m.  
Tientsin.—Per BUICHOW, 13th March, 2 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China.—Per WOSANG, 13th March, 5 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 14th March.

Hobart & Haiphong.—Per KAIPONG, 14th March, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe.—Per FUSHIMI M., 14th Mar., 9 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Leertes, Br. ss. 1,350, A. Jenkins, 10th March—Saigon, 6th March, Rio-Chinese.  
Sochi Maru, Jap. ss. 1,006, A. Baber-shie, 10th March—Swatow, 9th Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.  
Tingchow, Br. ss. 1,221, R. S. Jones, 10th March—Shanghai, 7th Mar., Gen.—R. & S.  
Cheong, Br. ss. 1,333, Speed, 11th Mar.—Bangkok, 3rd Mar., Rice—B. & S.  
Lochow, Br. ss. 1,221, G. G. G. 11th March—Canton, 10th March, Gen.—B. & S.  
Shao Hing, Ch. ss. 1,171, Ranshang, 11th March—Delany, 3rd March, Gen.—Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

March 9.  
Anna for Bangkok  
Hannam for Saigon  
Talyo Maru for Dairen via Shanghai

## March 10.

Dagun for Haiphong  
Halward for Saigon  
Haibong for Foochow via Swatow  
Tientsin for Kobe  
Kwanglo for Shanghai  
Huichow for Canton  
Tientsin for Yokohama via Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE  
HARBOUR OFFICE.

## March 10.

Chinking for Saigon

## March 11.

Shao Hing for Canton  
Yingchow for Canton  
Dagun Maru for Tientsin via Swatow  
Sochi Maru for Canton  
Chusan for Singapore via Swatow  
Amoy Maru for San Francisco via Nanki  
Chefoo for Saigon  
Loongang for Manila  
Myopagan Maru for Hongkong  
Eain Lee for Foochow  
Kaga Maru for Calcutta via Rangoon  
Chipping for Canton  
Chongra for K. C. Wan via Macao

## TUESDAY, 14th March.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, N. & S. America, via San Francisco & United Kingdom via Canada.—Per KARIMOEN, 14th March, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, N. & S. America, via San Francisco & United Kingdom via Canada.—Per SHINTO M., 14th March, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.  
[Shanghai Br. P.O. closes, 14th March.]  
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAITAN, 14th March, 1 p.m.  
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Trinidad.—Per TANGO MARU, 14th March, Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.  
Philippine Is.—Per CHINEUA, 14th March, 3 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per LINAN, 14th March, Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.  
[Shanghai Br. P.O. closes, 15th March.]  
Wahaiwei & Tientsin.—Per CHIP-SHENG, 14th March, 3 p.m. 1 a.  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe.—Per ITOLO, 14th Mar., 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 15th March.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiwan and Amoy.—Per SOSEU M., 15th March, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, & Union via Rangoon via Canada.—Per YOKOHAMA M., 15th March, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

## THURSDAY, 16th March.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Islands.—Per St. ALBANS, 16th Mar., Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.  
Shanghai, N. China, (Europe via Siberia).—Per SHANTUNG, 16th March, Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.  
[Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 20th Mar.]

## FRIDAY, 17th March.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAITAN, 17th March, 1 p.m.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble  
by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House  
Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 10th at 11.40.—The anticyclone has broken up. Another has formed over N. China.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines.

The monsoon will freshen again along the east coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light or variable winds, freshening from North or N.E. overcast.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China bet. Formosa H.K. and Lancou	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. Formosa H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Wave	Weather
Wanchow	5a	29.55	64	87	1	1	1
Namuro	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hakodate	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Tokio	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Kobe	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Nagasaki	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Kyushu	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Osaka	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Naha	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Ishigaki	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Bonin Is.	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Chaofo	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Wahaiwei	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Haikow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Chinghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Shanghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Amoy	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hongkong	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Gap Rock	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Macao	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Wanchow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Shanghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Amoy	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hongkong	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Gap Rock	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Macao	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Wanchow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Shanghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Amoy	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hongkong	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Gap Rock	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Macao	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Wanchow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Shanghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Amoy	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hongkong	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Gap Rock	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Macao	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Wanchow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Shanghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Amoy	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hongkong	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Gap Rock	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Macao	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Wanchow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Shanghai	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Amoy	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
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Wanchow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
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Swatow	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Taiwan	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Formosa	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Canton	5a	29.65	64	87	1	1	1
Hongkong	5a	29.65	64				